NASSER, GAMAL ABDEL

Nassen

MAR 4 1971

May not leave
died naturally

SEE: SABIN

A31

U R G E N T

FIRST LEAD

Nasser

NEW YORK, SEPT. 24 (AP)-PRESIDENTS GAMAL ABDEL NASSER OF THE UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC AND TITO OF YUGOSLAVIA MET TODAY AND ANNOUNCED THEY SHARED A "SIMILARITY OF VIEWS" ON INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS, BUT DO NOT CONTEMPLATE FORMING A NEUTRALIST BLOC IN THE UNITED NATIONS.

THE TWO MET AT THE YUGOSLAV U.N. DELEGATION HEADQUARTERS ON FIFTH AVENUE FOR ABOUT AN HOUR. AFTER THE MEETING, NEWSMEN ASKED THEM IF THEY HAD DISCUSSED FORMULATION OF A NEUTRALIST BLOC OF NATIONS AT THE U.N.

THEY ONLY SMILED. BUT AN AIDE TOLD NEWSMEN, "NO, NO, NO BLOCS."

(NO PICKUP)

SS153PED

SEP 24 1960

A273
lbyleeszyy
Funeral

Nasser

CAIRO AP - A source close to Egypt as acting President Anwar Sadat said Saturday that if President Nixon or Secretary of State William P. Rogers had attended the funeral of President Gamal Abdel Nasser they might have succeeded in easing Middle East tensions.

The U.S. representative at last week's funeral was Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Elliot Richardson. Richardson said Rogers could not attend because of pressure of other duties. Rogers and Nixon were on a state visit to Yugoslavia at the time but the United States and Egypt do not have diplomatic relations.

The source, said that Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin, Premier Jacques Chaban-Delmas of France and British Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home were in Cairo and the presence of a top American leader would have filled out the Big Four. Talks with Egyptian leaders could have led to greater understanding and possibly progress toward a Mideast peace, the source said.

Instead, since Nasser's death U.S.-Egyptian relations have deteriorated further. Diplomatic ties between the two nations were broken after the June 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

SB539ped oct 10

OCT 10 1970

A304MH
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Funeral add

Nasser

CAIRO - Funeral A273 adds war.

At Key Biscayne, Fla., White House officials said they had no comment on the report.

ET819ped oct 10

A043
uivzyy
Nasser Bjt 450

Nasser

CAIRO AP - President Gamal Abdel Nasser lived in agonizing pain throughout the last three years of his life, Information Minister Mohamed Hassanein Heikal said today.

In a 5,000-word article in the semiofficial newspaper Al Ahram, Heikal said Nasser twice contemplated resigning, in 1968 and again in 1969, because of the pain but decided to carry on because he feared the Egyptian people would regard his withdrawal as a symbol of defeat.

Heikal, who was one of Nasser's closest friends and was at his bedside when he died, Sept. 28, entitled his article: "Odyssey of Pain."

He said Nasser began suffering from diabetes in 1958. By 1967, the article said, complications had caused severe arteriosclerosis in both legs, accompanied by excruciating and virtually uninterrupted pain.

In July 1968, while on a trip to Moscow, Nasser said to Heikal: "Unless this pain stops, how can I continue my work? I don't think I can fulfill my obligations to my country, and this is not fair to my people."

Nasser seriously considered resigning then but discarded the idea because, as he told Heikal, "It would be interpreted as meaning that I have given up all hope of victory."

Under special treatment from Soviet specialists and mineral-water treatment in Soviet Georgia, the pain eased slightly early in 1969. But Nasser had to interrupt the treatment as the conflict with Israel escalated, and his work schedule of 15 to 18 hours a day caused a relapse.

"On certain days his agony was absolutely unbearable," Heikal said.

On Sept. 11, 1969, on the eve of another trip to seek Soviet help, Nasser suffered a severe heart attack, caused by a coronary obstruction, and was confined to bed for more than a month, the article said. But it said he ordered that his illness be identified as influenza "so that the country should not worry."

Soviet specialists flew from Moscow to Cairo and warned Nasser that his heart condition would prevent further treatment of the hardened arteries in his legs for at least five years. According to Heikal, Nasser again spoke seriously of resigning but carried on "because he worried about the effect his resignation would have on Egypt's masses and armed forces."

Faced by Nasser's refusal to rest, the doctors appealed directly to Soviet Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev to put pressure on Nasser to stop risking his life.

Nasser finally was persuaded to take his first real vacation in years but civil war broke out in Jordan the next day between Palestinian guerrillas and King Hussein's army. Nasser cut his holiday short to return to Cairo for the week-long peace conference that ended the fighting.

He signed the Jordan truce agreement with King Hussein and guerrilla leader Yasir Arafat at 6 p.m. Sept. 27 and died almost exactly 24 hours later.

ff540aed oct 9

OCT 9 1970

A042
uivlbyl
With Nasser

Nasser

CAIRO AP - According to Moslem belief, the date of President Gamal Abdel Nasser's death coincides with the day the Prophet Mohammed's soul rose to heaven.

Nasser, who died Monday of a heart attack, is assured of a place in paradise as a result, Moslem scholars say.

Mourners in Cairo streets chanted: "To paradise, Nasser," and "You died on a holy night."

MC508aed Oct. 1

OCT 1 1970

A301
zyyczzczt
Chaban-Nasser 210

Nasser

NICE, France AP - French Premier Jacques Chaban-Delmas described Thursday night how the official cortege of world leaders was almost overwhelmed by frenzied crowds at the funeral of President Gamal Abdel Nasser in Cairo.

The cortege "which should have followed the bier immediately after the president's family, only managed to get about 15 yards," Chaban-Delmas told newsmen here on a brief stopover en route back to Paris.

"An irresistible surge by the crowd threw us back immediately and we found ourselves in the hall which we had just left.

"I had to brace myself to stop being swept away while at the same time supporting Emperor Haile Selaisse of Ethiopia next to me who was faltering," said the premier, a former rugby player and still an athlete.

He said he would long remember "the hours that we underwent because of the frenzied grief of the Egyptians."

Chaban-Delmas said the violence of the grief of the Cairo masses and the size of the funeral were signs of the still-explosive situation in the Middle East.

Speaking of a continued "very great danger," the French premier said that during his talks with visiting leaders, including Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin and the heads of Arab states, "I happily had the feeling that everyone was conscious of that danger. That gives us the hope that everything possible will be done to master the danger."

CC935ped Oct. 1

Nasser

A058

wyyfryyr

BEIRUT, Lebanon AP - The mosque where the late President Gamal Abdal Nasser is being buried today bears his own name.

His tom 7

His tomb adjoins the mosque.

The mosque, between Kubbeh Palace and Nasser's home at Manshiet El Bakry on the main boulevard from Cairo to the suburb of Helipolis, is built along modern Arab architectural lines, with high arches and a minaret with a square balcony and the traditional crescent at the tip.

It cost $250,000 and is built on 108,000 square feet of land which includes two gardens. The land is leased from the government for $240 a year.

Construction began in 1962. In 1965 Nasser ordered that the project be completed at government expense, and he personally supervised its execution.

BJ-MC705aed Oct. 1

OCT 1 1970

A284
lbylryyyruiv
URGENT
LONDON AP - Acting Egyptian President Anwar Sadat suffered a heart attack during the funeral of Gamal Abdel Nasser, London Monitors of the Middle East News Agency reported early Friday. He apparently recovered after treatment.
jp825ped oct 1

Nasser

oct 1

A286
lbylryyyryyx
URGENT
LONDON-Sadat add: treatment.
The report said Ali Sabri, deposed secretary-general of the Arab Socialist Union, also suffered a seizure.
The monitors said the news agency attributed the attacks to ""overemotionalism"" brought about by Nasser's death, also from a heart attack.
jp830ped oct 1

A289
lbylryyyrqyy
LONDON Sadat A284-6 2nd Add: attack.
The Middle East News Agency-MENA-said Sadat, 52, was stricken by ""a number of seizures"" and collapsed.
After medical aid, he was able to go to Nasser's home following the late president's burial.
The reports gave no details of Sabri's illness.
They added only that both men were under treatment.
jp845ped oct 1

Nasser

A208

lbylesszeryyr

Nasser

Nasser Funeral Bjt NL 470 three takes total 1,010

By MICHAEL GOLDSMITH

Associated Press Writer

CAIRO AP - Millions of Egyptians hysterical with grief turned Gamal Abdel Nasser's state funeral into a near riot Thursday, breaking up the solemn procession of visiting world leaders and sometimes halting the caisson bearing the body.

"Nasser is not dead, Nasser is not dead," crowds screamed in unison.

They followed to Nasser's grave, breaking past guards as the body, wrapped in a white shroud according to Moslem custom, was laid to rest in a palm-shaded garden of Manshiet el Bakry mosque.

Egyptian leaders stood with tears streaming from their faces as they listened to the solemn words of Sheik Mohammed Fahham, Egypt's religious leader: "Allah is great."

Soviet-built supersonic jet fighters flew low overhead as Nasser's coffin was borne from the tan marble mosque to the graveside.

Mrs. Nasser was not present at the graveside. She remained at Arab Socialist Union headquarters to watch the funeral procession. She collapsed in grief and was attended by her husband's personal physician, Dr. Sawry Habib. With her were her two daughters, Hoda, 25, and Mona, 23.

The Nasser's three sons were in the procession. Abdul Hamid, 21, a naval officer, was in the military cortege. Abdul Hakim, 19, and Kahled, 22, walked behind their father's body.

Egypt's acting president, Anwar Sadat, collapsed early in the funeral parade and it was reported later that he had suffered a heart attack. London monitors of the Middle East News Agency said early Friday the agency reported the attack but also said he apparently recovered after treatment.

Sadat, 52, was carried away from the funeral procession to a waiting car but appeared three hours later at the mosque during the last prayers over Nasser's body.

The monitored report said that Ali Sabri, ex-secretary-general of the Arab Socialist Union, also suffered a heart seizure. The agency attributed both attacks to "emotionalism," because of Nasser's death.

The kings, presidents and government leaders from all parts of the world who were to follow the flag-draped coffin for a quarter of the 13-mile route dropped out after the first 100 yards to avoid the unruly crowd.

The galaxy of foreign leaders, including Primer Alexei N. Kosygin of the Soviet Union, Premier Jacques Chaban-Delmas of France Foreign Secretary Alex Douglas-Home, of Britain and U.S. Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare Elliot Richardson, were escorted back to their residences by heavily armed military escorts.

More than 50,000 blue and red bereted commando and parachute troops and crack infantrymen, aided by scores of armored cars and a squadron of mounted cavalry with swords drawn, failed to bring the crowd fully under control despite hours of desperate efforts.

At least one man was killed when he fell six stories from a group of spectators clinging to a roof top. Hundreds of others were injured in falls or when struck by armored cars that charged into the crowds.

The pandemonium reached its height at the end of the three-hour procession as Nasser's body was moved from the coffin and laid to rest in the garden of the recently completed mosque.

Masses of screaming mourners, surged through barbed-wire barriers and cordons of troops into the garden and all but seized the plain wooden coffin.

Early in the parade, crowds had ripped the black, white and red Egyptian flag from the coffin as it moved erratically through the masses.

More

fp152pes 1

OCT 1 1970

A209
lbylesszeqyy

CAIRO Take 2 Nasser Funeral Bjt A208: masses. 400
"Nasser, Nasser, Nasser," screamed the crowd, waving lack-draped portraits of their leader. The roar of the crowd could be heard clearly from points more than four miles across the city.
Officials estimated that three million Egyptians lined the route. They stood up to 200 deep at places from the building on Gezira Island in the Nile, where Nasser started his 1952 revolution, to the mosque he had built by public subscription within sight of his suburban home.
By Moslem custom, he was buried without his coffin, wrapped in the simple white shroud, his face turned toward Mecca. Sadat stood in the courtyard of Al Azhar mosque, read verses from the dead from the Koran, Islam's holy book.
Egypt's acting president remained behind in the mosque as Nasser's body was carried out into the swirling crowd for burial in the mosque garden.
Many in the crowds were dressed in rags or wore the following Galabeih robes of Egypt with pieces of black cloth tied around their turbans. Most of the women were in black from head to foot.
Hundreds of thousands of mourners streamed into the capital from other parts of Egypt for the funeral. When the government halted all trains and bus services into the city Wednesday to hold down the dangerously swelling crowds, Egyptians still came in on foot or riding on trucks and carts.
Police barriers set up along the funeral route were broken before dawn, hours before the funeral was even due to start. For three hours, police, infantry and armored cars fought to clear a small area facing the Nile-front Hilton, where many of the foreign dignitaries were staying.
A great roar went up as an army helicopter swooped overhead carrying Nasser's body to Guezira Island from Kubbeh mosque, where it had been lying in state.
"Nasser is not dead, Nasser is not dead," the crowd screamed, defying a phalanx of slowly advancing armored cars.
The foreign and Egyptian leaders and 40 Egyptian generals escorting the coffin abandoned the parade at the far end of the Tahrir Bridge, leading from Guezira to the Hilton.
From this point on, the coffin was virtually surrendered to the crowds and the thousands of troops. Many soldiers stopped trying to control the people screaming slogans of love for Nasser.
more
fp2pes 1

A210
lbylesszz

Nasser

CAIRO Take 3 Nasser Funeral Bjt A209: Nasser 240
The two foreign leaders were Nasser's closest allies, President Jaafar el Numairi of Sudan and President Muammar Kadafi of Libya, where the only top dignitaries to walk on through the crowds beyond the bridge. They too turned back when the mob became more and more unruly.
The big Ramses Square facing the central railroad station was black with people. Tens of thousands clung to rooftops, trees and balconies. Hundreds stood on the pedestal of the monumental 4,000-year-old statue of Ramses II in the center of the square.
A bus shelter collapsed under the weight of spectators and several were injured. Ambulances with screaming sirens could make no headway through the crowd.
A cavalry squadron charged into the crowd in the square but cleared a way only briefly.
The coffin was finally taken through the square by subterfuge. An army unit ran around the back of the crowds at a fast pace followed by an armored car and the horse-drawn coffin, by now stripped of its flag, with a score of soldiers mounted on the gun carriage and almost concealing it.
Nasser's body was swept through the square before most of the crowd realized it.
When it was all over, the crowd dispersed slowly, listlessly, with its banners and black flags trailing in the dust. Tears were in many eyes.
Ms: repeating 3rd graf take 3

By Moslem custom, he was buried without his coffin, wrapped in the simple white shroud, his face turned toward Mecca.
Sadta stood pale and shaken in the mosque as Sheik Fahham, rector of Al Azhar Mosque, read verses for the dead from the Koran, Islam's holy book.
fp-dd205ped Oct. 1

OCT 1 1970

NASSER

A221
ssltyllbyl
Nasser Bjt NL 420 two Takes total 710
By MICHAEL GOLDSMITH
Associated Press Writer
CAIRO AP - Egypt is saying goodby to its leader Thursday on a scale probably unseen since the days of the Pharaohs.
Officials said they expected a million Egyptians to take part in the funeral of Gamal Abdel Nasser.
On the eve of the final farewell, vast crowds of Egyptians, many still screaming their grief, marched arm-in-arm in downtown Cairo.
World leaders converging for the state funeral filed past Nasser's body, lying in state in Kubbeh Palace, the presidential residence.
Foremost among them was Premier Alexei N. Kosygin of the Soviet Union who came Tuesday.
Others arriving were: Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia, President Makarios of Cyprus, Premier Jacques Chablane Delmas of France, Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home of Britain, U.S. Secretary of Health Education and Welfare Elliot Richardson, the chiefs of state of most Arab countries and high level delegations from nearly all nations.
The world leaders will march behind Nasser's flag-draped coffin for the first mile of the seven-mile procession.
The remainder of the distance to the suburban mosque where Nasser will

SEP 30 1970

The remainder of the distance to the suburban mosque where Nasser will be buried in a palm-shaded garden will be a "people's procession" of thousands of Egyptians.
There were some notable absentees. President Nixon's decision not to attend was no surprise since Egypt has had no formal diplomatic relations with the Unkted States since Nasser alleged American intervention on Israel's side in the 1967 war.
More unexpected was the absence of President Tito of Yugoslavia, who long was regarded as one of Nasser's closest friends, and Prime Minister Indira Ghandi of India who shared Nasser's claim to leadership of the so-called third world.
Tito was receiving Nixon in Belgrage and apparently was more interested in that than making a gesture of respect to Nasser's memory.
Also absent was Morocco's King Hassan, who boycotted the week-long summit conference on the Jordan crisis which led to Nasser's fatal heart attack Monday.
Nasser's body lay in state in ex-King Farouk's former palace on the outskirts of the city.
Visiting dignitaries filed past his beir as they arrived in Cairo. Six of Cairo's major hotels were requisitioned for the visiting delegations and were ringed by white-uniformed police armed with rifles.
Many buildings were draped in black and portraits of Nasser appeared on walls, cars, on billboards, and nailed to trees.
All public buildings remained closed, flags flew at half staff everywhere and traffic downtown virtually came to a stand-still as the crescendo of spontaneous and organized mourners choked the main streets.
Throughout the day, thousands of Egyptians poured into Cairo, joining those blocking the streets.
The crowds, marching 50 abreast, chanted slogans and brandished thousands of black-draped portraits of Nasser.
"Nasser, you cannot die," one crowd shouted in unison. "You built this nation stone by stone. Your work is still unfinished."
Other groups chanted Moslem funeral rituals. Every few minutes an Egyptian fainted in the stifling heat and was carried from the crowds.
Police were forced to cordon off Nasser's home in suburban Heliopolis. His widow and five children in seclusion there were visited by Kosygin.
BH218ped Sept 30

NASSER

A222
ssltyllbyllbyl
Cairo Take 2 Nasser Bjt Nl A221: Kosygin. 290
The funeral procession will begin at the old revolutionary headquarters on the Nile River, and will end with the burial at Manshiet el Bakry Mosque, not far from Nasser's home.
A gun carriage carrying Nasser's coffin will be escorted by 40 Egyptian generals and a detachment of 5,000 troops. Acting President Anwar Sadat and the other top members of the Egyptian leadership will proceed the foreign dignitaries marching behind the coffin.
Artillery units in Cairo's Citadel, the ancient fortress dominating the city, will fire a 101-gun salute as the procession moves through the city.
At the headquarters of the Arab Socialist Union, the Nation's only political party, the Cairo masses will replace the solemn procession of foreign and Egyptian leaders and will escort Nasser's body to his grave within site of his home.
At the same moment, funeral processions will be held in all of Egypt's cities. Egyptian naval units will fire 101-gun salutes wherever they may be-presumably even within earshot of the Israeli front line where a cease-fire has remained in force since Aug. 7.
Thousands of troops and police were assembling in Cairo to control the enormous crowds expected to gather for the funeral.
The government warned against any form of violence. An announcement said, "The authorities feel certain that the masses in their deep sorrow will observe the dignity of the scene and the occasion."
The semiofficial newspaper Al Akhbar summed up the perplexity which many Egyptians view the future.
"While our hearts are burning with sorrow," the paper said, "we ask ourselves: What will come after Abdel Nasser?".
BH2[illegible]PED Sept 30

A227 Nasser

lbyllbylee

Nasser Bjt NL 450, 2 Takes, 920 total

By MICHAEL GOLDSMITH

Associated Press Writer

CAIRO AP - Egyptians poured out their grief for Gamal Abdel Nasser on Tuesday as world capitals wondered what his passing may portend for peace in the Middle East.

Many feared that the Egyptian president's death may mean a new setback for the already stalled peace talks between Israel and its Arab neighbors.

President Nixon, however, said it was too early to know how Nasser's death may affect the troubled Mideast. He told newsmen accompanying him to the U.S. 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean:

"It will contribute a new situation, but whether it contributes to more tension remains to be seen. I think it is much too early to say because we do not know whom his successor will be or whether it might be some kind of collective leadership."

Some diplomats at the United Nations said Nasser's death might spell the end of the U.S. initiative that laid the groundwork for the talks with a 90-day cease-fire between Israel on one side and Egypt and Jordan on the other. Gunnar V. Jarring, the peace mediator, disagreed, saying it was too early to tell, A U.N. spokesman reported.

A253 Nasser

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Nasser Bjt NL insert

CAIRO Nasser Bjt NL A227 insert after 6th graf: reported.

Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban told U.N. correspondents in New York that his government is prepared to extend the 90-day cease-fire with Egypt indefinitely. "Israel will not open fire simply because a certain date has been reached," he said. But he added that "the initiative for creating the conditions for reopening the talks must come from Cairo."

Acting: 6th graf.

fp516pes 29

Acting President Anwar Sadat received condolences from world leaders, some of whom began arriving for the state funeral Thursday.

There was little speculation among Egyptians in their hour of mourning as to a successor to Nasser, but they learned that some of his closest advisers had been at his bedside, among them Sadat. He was a fellow offcer in the 1952 coup against the monarchy and was chosen by Nasser to be his vice president. He is acting president until a new chief executive is chosen within 60 days.

Others included Gen. Mohammed Fawzi, commander in chief of the armed forces, and Air Marshal Aly Sabri, a former confidant of Nasser.

With Sadat as chairman, the executive committee of Egypt's only political party, the Arab Socialist Union, and the Cabinet met in emergency session. It was presumed they discussed the date for a party vote on Nasser's successor. Cairo radio said there was no statement after the 90-minute session.

Earlier, the government ordered a state of "utmost emergency" all along the Suez Canal cease-fire line to guard against any possible attack. Israel also alerted its troops on the canal.

One of Nasser's last official acts was to help frame an agreement Sunday between King Hussein of Jordan and the Palestinian guerrillas to end the Jordanian civil war.

For this he had summoned Arab leaders to Cairo, and it was while seeing off the delegation from Kuwait that his fatal heart attack struck.

One of the first to arrive for the funeral was a member of that summit conference, President Jaafar el Numairi of Sudan. Premier Bahi Ladgham of Tunisia, who was supervising the truce, accompanied Hussein to Cairo.

Cairo radio reported that Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin arrived in Cairo and sobbed as he embraced Sadat and other officials greeting him.

MORE

RA503PED Sept. 29

A228 Nasser

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CAIRO, Take 2, Nasser Bjt, A227: Him. 500

Weeping and chanting, hundreds of thousands of Egyptians kept a vigil outside Kubbah Palace, where Nasser's body lay in state.

Government offices, schools and shops were closed all over Egypt in line with a 40-day period of mourning. Radio and television carried funeral chants and readings from the Koran, the Moslem holy book.

Thousands of Egyptians were streaming into Cairo. They came by all methods of conveyance, trains, buses, cars, on donkeys or on foot.

Downtown, small groups of red-eyed men and women gathered at street corners in subdued conversations or to share copies of newspapers edged in a black band of mourning.

All newspapers carried enlarged photographs showing Nasser on his last day as he bade farewell to Arab leaders going home from the emergency summit conference.

fTMmiddle picture was Nasser's farewll embrace Salem el Sabah, ruler of Kuwait. It was almost at that moment that Nasser felt the first spell of nausea and dizziness signaling the heart attack that was to kill him three hours later.

The final picture showed the 52-year-old leader drawn, heavily lidded and visibly worn with fatigue.

Earlier on Monday, Nasser called Information Minister Hassanien Heikal, one of his closest friends. Writing in his newspaper Al Ahram, Heikal said the president remarked at the end of a conversation on the Jordanian crisis:

"I feel very tired. I don't feel I can stand on my feet."

"It's time you took a vacation," Heikal said he told Nasser.

Nasser laughingl replied: "I will soak my feet in hot salt water. After that I'll feel rested."

Heikal said he refused to consider this and insisted Nasser take a long rest following the exertion of the summit meeting.

Nasser replied; "I'm leaving in a few moments to see off the Emir of Kuwait. After that I will return home to sleep. I want to sleep for a long time."

Nasser will be buried in the Manshiet el Bakary Mosque built by public subscription two years ago in the suburb of Heliopolis, near his home.

All roads leading to the home were closed by police cordons. Nasser's widow and five children, aged 14-25, were secluded there.

All movies and other places of entertainment were ordered closed until after the funeral.

The government requksitioned Cairo's major hotels for the massive influx of leaders from all parts of the world.

Al Ahram also disclosed that Nasser suffered a heart attack last September and was in bed six weeks. Egyptian leaders "agreed out of several considerations to announce it as an attack of influenza."

Heikal said a Soviet heart specialist examined Nasser on a visit to the Soviet Union in February and warned him against overwork.

Nasser kept up a fast pace but started a vacation this month at the resort of Marsa Matruh on the Mediteranean. When the Jordanian civil conflict broke out he hurried back to Cairo.

RA514ped sept. 29

SEP 29 1970

A016 Nasser

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Nasser Biography Bjt 300 3 Takes Total 1,000

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

CAIRO AP - Gamal Abdel Nasser, the most important Arab statesman to emerge in modern times, died with his dream of uniting the Arab world behind him unfulfilled.

He wrote of his dream and led summit conferences to achieve it, yet his actions repeatedly drove quarreling Arab factions farther apart.

His struggle to bring his brand of revolutionary socialism to Egypt and its neighbors, coupled with his determination to destroy Israel, brought the world to the verge of war.

The day before he died, he had shepherded an agreement between Jordan's King Hussein and Arab guerrilla leader Yasir Arafat to end Jordan's bloody civil war-a conflict that threatened international intervention.

But even then, the agreement encouraged the guerrillas to increase their war against Israel despite a cease-fire with Israel that Nasser and Hussein had signed in August.

When death came at the age of 52, Nasser could point to the giant Soviet-built Aswan Dam as a major achievement for Egypt's struggling industry and impoverished farmers. At the same time, his country was bankrupt from 20 years of battling Israel.

Nasser was the first to sign the U.S.-sponsored cease-fire that went into effect in August, but before the ink was dry Israel accused Egypt of violating the agreement by moving Soviet missiles into the Suez Canal truce zone.

Peace with Israel would have been virtually an unknown thing to Nasser.

It was the Arab-Israeli war of 1948 that led Nasser to plot the downfall of EGYPT'S King Farouk. Nasser, who risked a court martial to go to the battlefield, was so incensed at the incompetence of the Egyptian army and its miserable equipment, that he and other officers created their "Free Officers" movement against the throne.

MORE

BJ249aed Sept. 29

SEP 29 1970

A016 Nasser

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CAIRO Take 2, Nasser Biography Bjt, A016: throne. 350

In 1952, the young officers moved in and Farouk was out. Gen. Mohammed Naguib, an old soldier, was named prime minister. Nasser lived in a modest bungalow with his wife, two daughters and three sons, working 20 hours a day to rebuild Egypt according to his revolutionary pattern.

In November 1954, Nasser pushed Naguib out and took over the premiership, still only 36 years old and confident.

That confidence was shattered a year later when the Israelis swept across the Gaza strip, whipping the Egyptians soundly.

It was the first of three times his army was to be humiliated by the Israelis-defeats that would have driven most Arab politicians into the shadows.

Instead, NQASSER TURNED TO THE Soviet Union for help, kept tight control over the local Communists, and proclaimed "positive neutrality."

In 1956, in a daring move that threatened an international face-down, Nasser nationalized the Suez Canal. An Israeli blitz swept across the Sinai desert while French and British troops seized Port Said.

In rare unison, the United States and the Soviet Union both denounced the invasion and the British, French and Israelis withdrew. The Russians followed their diplomatic success with aid to build the Aswan Dam.

Nasser's most devastating defeat came in 1967, when Israel's air force and shock troops shattered the Egyptian army in a six-day war that left the Israelis stationed along the Suez.

He resigned "completely and forever," but agreed to return to power when thousands of hysterical Egyptians poured into the street shouting his name. STOOPED

He grew noticeably more ~~[illegible]~~, however, and his smile lost some of itz dazzle. He played less tennis but continued his daily walks.

He also had suffered from influenza, diabetes and leg inflamation, which were treated by Soviet specialists.

In 1968 he went to the Soviet Union for medical treatment. He returned to Moscow last June and he spent 19 days of June and July there discussing Middle East affairs with Soviet leaders.

MORE

BJ255aed Sept. 29

9 •

A017 Nasser

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CAIRO Take 3 Nasser Biography Bjt A016: leaders. 350.

Nasser's drive for Arab unity had to carry with it the burden of his military ambitions.

He sponsored two summit conferences seeking pan-Arab unity but both failed-the Khartoum meeting in 1967 and the 1969 conference in Rabat, Morocco.

There were plots against him and one of his closest friends, Field Marshall Abdel Hakim Amer, and 50 officers were arrested in 1967 for planning his downfall. Cairo announced after the arrests that Amer committed suicide by poison.

Nasser was born Jan. 15, 1918, in a village in upper Egypt, the son of a postal clerk. He went to Cairo for schooling and at 17 was active in the revolt against the British who ruled the Suez Canal.

He was jailed in 1935, and rejoined the rebels when he got out. Nasser was permitted to enter military college in 1937 and left a year later with a second lieutenant's commission.

By World War II, Nasser was a captain, attached to British forces that scored the victory at El Alamein in 1942.

He also served in Sudan before returning as a teacher in Egypt's military college and going on to the army staff college.

When the Palestine war erupted following Israeli's independence in 1948, he resigned his commission and volunteered for the front. The resignation was refused but Nasser went to Palestine anyway. It was there that he and the other frustrated Egyptians organized the move that drove Farouk from the throne.

Nasser proclaimed a new constitution in January 1956 and six months later he was chosen president with 99 per cent of the vote.

Eighteen years of defeat, crisis and frustration drew its toll and a year ago, Nasser told a political rally he was tired of his job.

Egypt had enjoyed "years of glory," since the overthrow of Farouk, he said, but "for myself, I consider each year was the equivalent of 10 years of effort and constructive work."

In his book, "Egypt's Liberation," Nasser wrote:

"For some reason it seems that within the Arab circle there is a role wandering aimlessly in search of a hero."

For millions of Arabs, that role belonged to Nasser for 18 years.

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Nasser

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CAIRO AP - The government newspaper Al Ahram gave a detailed account todsy of the death Monday of President Gamal Abdel Nasser.
Al Ahram also disclosed for the first time that Nasser suffered a heart attack last September and was confined to his bed for six weeks. But the Egyptian leadership ""agreed out of several considerations to announce it as an attack of influenza.""
Al Ahram, run by the information Minister Hassanien Heikal, one of Nasser's closest friends, said the president felt the first pang of pain in his chest as he stood waiting for the take off of the Kuwait ruler's plane.
Perspiring heavily, he asked for his car to drive up to where he was standing-contrary to his usual practice-because he felt too tired t, walk.
On returning to his heliopolis residence, Nasser was immediately examined by his resident physician, Dr. Sawy Habib. Habib urgently summoned four other physicians including a famed heart specialist, Dr. Rifaei Kamel, who diagnosed coronary thrombosis.
The president's wife ""stood outside the room with tears quietly streaking down her cheeks. Other members of the president's family stood around Mrs. Nasser with tears in their eyes. Anxiety transfixed all faces,"" Al Ahram said in an account clearly written by Heikel.
Heikal, Vice President Anwar Sadat, Air Marshal Aly Sabri, Gen. Mohamed Fawzy, commander in chief of Egypt's armored forces, and other top leaders gathered at the president's bedside.
""At 6:15 it looked as though hope was completely lost and the president's soul had departed the stretched out body, but nobody wanted to believe it. What was happening was too appaling to be believed.""
It was not until 45 minutes later that medicine ""had to surrender before the will of God and doctors moved away from the bed. Everybody in the room burst out crying.""
Nasser's wife Tahiya, his daughters Hoda and Mona and his son Abdel Hakim, rushed weeping into the room.
Another son, Abdel Hamid, is a naval officer and was on duty at the Alexandria Naval Academy from where he was summoned to the bedside.
Leaders and officers left the room to Nasser's family and gathered next door where they could hear sobs ringing through the door.
Acting President Sadat held an immediate emergency Cabinet session in Nasser's drawing room to take the ~~FIRST~~ URGENT DECISIONS INCLUDING A PROCLAMATION OF A MAXIMUM ALERT ON THE Suez Canal. FIRST
Egypt's new leaders then carried Nasser's body to the presidential ambulance which drove in secrecy to Kubbah Palace. The first indication to Egypt and the outside world of Nasser's death came four hours after he died when radio and television interrupted programs to broadcast funeral chants.
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U.S.-Nasser 130

WASHINGTON AP - Secretary of State William P. Rogers will represent the United States at the funeral of President Gamal Abdel Nasser, informed sources said today.

Any official announcement of the choice would come from the White House staff, now with President Nixon in the Mediterranean area, the sources added.

Joseph J. Sisco, asst. secretary of State and the administration's top Middle East expert, is expected to accompany Rogers to Cairo. Sisco is with the Nixon party.

Some consideration is being given to having a congressional delegation join Rogers but no decision has been made, the sources said.

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Nasser announcement 240
CAIRO A AP - This is the way Vice President Anwar Sadat announced the death of Gamal Abdel Nasser:

Nasser
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''One of the most precious men, one of the most courageous and most sincere men, President Gamal Abdel Nasser, died at 6:15 this evening, Sept. 28, 1970, as he was standing in the field of struggle for the sake of the unity of the Arab nation and for the sake of its victory.

''The hero, whose memory will remain forever alive, was struck by a severe heart attack whose signs began appearing after he returned home from thelast meeting of Arab kings and presidents for which he devoted all his efforts and energy in order to have the Arab nation avert a big catastrophe.

''Gamal Abdel Nasser was greater than words and more everlasting, and no one can speak better about him than his record in the service of his people and nation and all of humanity, defending freedom, struggling for right and justice and fighting for honor.

''There are no words that can express condolences for Gamal Abdel Nasser. The only thing that will be suitable is for the whole Arab nation to adopt a patient, courageous and able stand in order to achieve victory for which the great son of Egypt and leader of the nation died.''

Sadat then quoted a verse from the Koran:

''O confident soul, go back to Allah with satisfaction and enter into His heaven. And peace be with you.''

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A276WX Nasser

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Nasser

U.S.-Nasser 480
By JOHN M. HIGHTOWER (1)
AP Special Correspondent
WASHINGTON AP - The sudden death of Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser shocked and dismayed official Washington Monday, raising the gravest questions here about the future of Middle East peace efforts and stability in the Arab world.
At the State Department officials immediately began a series of conferences to analyze the impact on American interests in the Middle East.
American relations with Egypt under Nasser's rule have swung over the years between periods of friendliness and times of bitter dispute. But on the whole he has been regarded as a stabilizing influence in the Arab world and the man who sometimes could exert a moderating effect in times of crisis.
In the last two months he had played a key role in U.S. efforts to establish a cease-fire and arrange for peace talks among Egypt, Israel, and Jordan. And while both Israel and the United States had accused Egypt of violating a military standstill agreement after the cease-fire took effect Aug. 8, American officials nevertheless hoped that serious peace talks would soon be started.
His death comes at a critical moment for those hopes. The talks had first been blocked by the dispute over the alleged Egyptian violations and then further imperiled by the civil war in Jordan between King Hussein's government and Palestinian guerrilla forces.
A Jordanian cease-fire agreement engineered by Arab leaders meeting in Cairo-with Nasser presumably taking an important part-revived hopes for coming to grips once more with the issues of peacemaking.
From the Washington point of view perhaps the most urgent and critical question which is posed by Nasser's death is the question of his successor. The first reaction of authorities here was that a power struggle might result inside Egypt with an accompanying turmoil in the Arab world, for Nasser was regarded as by far the Arabs' most influential personality not only in his own country but through the whole Arab region.
Closely related to the issue of succession is the question of Soviet influence in the country which for more than a decade has been dependent on Soviet arms and military advisers. Today there are thousands of Soviet advisers and technicians in Egypt.
Amon stors, early responses to the news carried an under

Among senators, early responses to the news carried an undertone of apprehension about the impact of Nasser's death.
Sen. John Stennis, D-Miss., chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, told the Senate that as "leader of the Arab world since 1952 or 1955 as a whole his leadership has been superior to most anyone that would have been in power . . . I hope it doesn't mean more upheaval and turmoil."
Sen. J. W. Fulbright, D-Ark., chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, said:
"Certainly Mr. Nasser's death comes at a most unfortunate time. There is more than enough instability . . . I hope that there will be calm."
Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., said, "Nasser was a critical figure in the Middle East and the most crucial question now is what will happen for peace thre."
Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., said he was shocked but declined comment.
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Nixon&Nasser

Nasser

ROME AP - President Nixon said Monday he was ""shocked"" to hear of the sudden death of Egypt""s President Gamal Abdel Nasser, and he expressed the hope that in view of ""this tragic loss,"" all nations, ""particularly those in the Middle East,"" would renew their efforts to calm passions and work for a ating peace.
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URGENT
Nasser 2nd lead
By MICHAEL GOLDSMITH
Associated Press Writer

Nasser

SEP 28 1970

CAIRO AP - Gamal Abdel Nasser died of a heart attack Monday night, and his passing pushed the Middle East into a new era of uncertainty.

The Egyptian president was 52. He was a postal clerk's son who went into the army, led the campaign that overturned egypt's corrupt monarchy, and then became the leading spokesman of the Arab world. For a generation he was that violent world's shining hero despite his setbacks at the hands of Israel.

His death came as he and other Arab leaders were struggling to deal with the backlash of Jordan's war, and amid American-inspired efforts to bring about an agreement to end the state of war that has existed in the Middle East for more than 20 years. President Nixon, expressing shock at Nasser's passing, said: "This tragic loss requires that all nations, and especially those in the Middle East, renew their efforts to calm passions, reach for mutual understanding and build a lasting peace."

Nixon at the time was in the Mediterranean, almost at Egypt's doorstep. He canceled 6th Fleet firepower exercises scheduled for Tuesday.

Cairo radio announced that Anwar Sadat, Nasser's vice president, was becoming provisional president.

Sadat's succession, an automatic constitutional move, was announced by Majid Hussein, speaker of the Arab Socialist Union, after a joint meeting of this party and in the Cabinet.

Hussein said the provisional presidency, in accord with the constitution, will last 60 days. During this period the party will meet to elect a new president by a two-thirds majority.

Sadat had announced the death, and then radio stations started readings of the Koran, the sacred scripture of Islam.

"Nasser was struck by a massive and severe heart attack after returning to his home and after finishing the last ceremonials of the Arab summit meeting," Sadat said in somber, sorrowful tones.

~~The death was not announced for several hours. Cairo radio said it occurred at 6:48 p.m. equivalent to 6:48 a.m. EDT.~~

The word reached President Nixon aboard the USS Saratoga in the Mediterranean. There was no immediate comment, but the event is likely to have an impact upon the U.S. President's current diplomacy-closely related to the security of the Mediterranean and the Middle East situation in general.

Sadat lacks the stature to speak with a commanding voice to the bulk of the 100 million Arabs, and he of course lacks the reputation Nasser enjoyed in the so-called nonaligned "third world."

Some diplomats believe Sadat may be less inclined to moderation but they said it was extremely difficult to assess the impact of Nasser's death immediately.

Once Nasser was a leading exponent of driving Israelis into the sea. In recent weeks he seemed more moderate, supporting the idea that negotiations on the over-all crisis might be possible. This stand had threatened to tarnish his image among the most militant of the Arabs.

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Nasser
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CAIRO Nasser Lead A253 add: Arabs.

Now complexity is added to an already complicated picture. The Arab leaders at summit sessions had worked out hastily an agreement which was supposed to settle the Jordanian violence while leaving unresolved the basic conflict between the Jordanian army and the Palestinian guerrillas. A truce commission has been appointed, but its authority has been couched in ambiguous phrases. Such an agreement could be far more difficult to carry out now.

Nasser's passing had to be considered a blow, too, to those who placed hopes in the current cease-fire arrangements and the American peace plan formula. Only Nasser seemed strong enough to convince militant Arabs that negotiations would be advisable. King Hussein of Jordan joined him in agreeing to indirect talks with Israel under U.N. auspices, but Hussein's strength is now in doubt.

Sadat's announcement said Nasser died "while standing in the field of struggle for the unity of the Arab world."

"His memory will remain immortal in the conscience of the Arab world," the vice president said.

Cairo radio said official mourning would be observed for three days, with all government offices, schools and departments closed. Popular mourning will last 40 days.

An announcer gave this version of how the Egyptian president died:

"At 7:30 p.m. Nasser was seeing the Kuwait ruler off at the airport when he felt dizzy and began perspiring profusely.

"He was taken to his house at Manshiet el Bakry, Cairo suburb. Doctors were immediately called in. They diagnosed a severe heart attack as a result of a coronary thrombosis.

"Doctors tried to relieve him, using all possible means including a heart beat regulator. But God's will was supreme and Nasser passed away at 6:15 p.m."

That was 11:15 a.m. EDT. The announc

That was 11:15 a.m. EDT. The announcement was made several hours later.

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Nasser
CAIRO Nasser lead A255 2nd add: later.

Cairo radio said the death certificate was signed by three doctors.

Nasser was opposed by conservative Arab governments and rulers who distrusted his "Arab socialism," and at times by the more extreme Socialists of Syria and Iraq. Among Arab masses, however, he had no equal. Only Nasser, in fact, could have had the strength to defy militant Arab opinion and accept the American proposal for a negotiations formula in the Middle East.

Palestine guerrillas assailed him for that. But the masses retained their faith in him.

Nasser's grip on the imagination of Arab followers was so strong that not even the defeats and humiliations he suffered at Israeli hands could dampen their ardor for him.

He saw his Egyptian forces routed in disgrace by Israel's other Arab troops into a calamitous defeat at the hands of the Israelis in the 1967 war and was so crushed then that he offered to resign. Crowds poured into Cairo's streets shouting his name, and he withdrew the resignation.

From the time of the overthrow of King Farouk's corrupt monarchy in 1952, Nasser was the guiding hand behind what he called Egypt's continuing revolution. He was one of the group of young officers, including Anwar Sadat, who plotted the king's overthrow and then pulled strings that manipulated the new figurhead leader, Mohammed Naguib.

When the time came for Nasser to come into the open as the claimant to the leadership of Egypt, Naguib was easily removed and the real leader of the revolution stepped into his place.

Nasser had been involved in plotting against the crown ever since, as a young commander on the Israeli front during the 1948-49 Palestine war, he was dismayed by the inefficiency of the Egyptian armed forces. He vowed then to bring Farouk down.

Sadat was his coconspirator throughout all of this. Sadat dreamed of helping to unify the vast Moslem world. Nasser picked him last December for the role of vice president, at a time when the president probably was acutely aware of the possibilities involved in his history of heart troubles. Sadat is a month older than Nasser and had been vice president once before, when Nasser had four of them in 1964. He removed all four in a Cabinet shakeup following the 1967 war.

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Nasser
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CAIRO Nasser lead A257 3rd add: war.

Tass, official news agency of the Soviet Union, made only a brief announcement Monday night of the death.

Further statements were expected shortly, and it was announced Premier Alexei Kosygin will fly to join other friendly heads of state in a last tribute. In recent years Moscow has been Nasser's chief patron, supplying him with armament and building the Aswan Dam.

Cairo radio said the body will lie in state until Thursday at Kubbeh Palace, where Nasser had his offices, to enable chiefs of state to pay their homage. He will be buried at 11 a.m. that day. Cairo radio did not say where, but one possibility is that the tomb will be at his native village in Upper Egypt.

In Beirut several diplomats expressed belief that Nasser's death could have a sobering effect on the combatants in Jordan. They emphasized that prophecy is not an art in the Middle East. But one possibility they foresaw is that new passions might be unleashed against Western establishments pictured in Arab minds as enemies of Nasser. American oil installations in the Mideast are calculated in billions of dollars.

Gunfire broke out in Beirut minutes after the news was announced. Nasser supporters streamed through the streets, ordering shops to close in mourning. The crowds forced owners to shut night clubs and restaurants.

Analysts in Beirut described Sadat as loyal to Nasser despite recent differences over the acceptance of the American peace plan. They said it remains to be seen whether he will effectively rule as president or become a figurehead for a group of army officers.

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Nasser

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Nasser Biographical 480 3 takes total about 1,400
By WILLIAM L. RYAN
AP Special Correspondent

For Arabs and perhaps for all who are directly concerned with the dangerous Middle East crisis, Gamal Abdel Nasser's death probably could not have come at a more difficult time.

To the Arabs it means loss of the only real leader they knew for many years, even though his authority had been on the wane in recent months in the backwash of critical developments.

Desperately in need of some heroic figure to cling to, many who consider themselves Arab nationalists and fighters for "liberation," are going to feel lost. It can mean new frustration, new confusion and perhaps even more violence in a currently violent Arab world.

Despite Nasser's recent troubles with his followers, there is no Arab on the horizon who can take his place. The whole Arab world is in the process of upheaval because of a civil war in Jordan. Nasser had found himself in a dilemma. He was, in a sense, on the same side as the beleaguered young king of Jordan, Hussein, in that he felt negotiations were possible to ease the over-all Middle East crisis. Yet he must have been torn in the other direction by the knowledge that his stand was alienating him from Arab activists whose organizations were pledged to war to the death against Israel.

Nasser's figure as a leader of Arabs had been such that not even disaster could permanently tarnish it in the past. He had led his adoring followers to defeat after defeat, yet-such is the logic of the Arab world-his passing can mean only profound shock for the Arab cause. There seems to be no charismatic leader on the horizon who can fill the vacuum.

He was to many an Arab undisputed El Rais, the chief, the boss. His name could be translated, roughly, as "James, servant of the victor," but his role was more often that of servant of the conquered.

In his stormy career he mounted plots and weathered plots against him. He was thrice humiliated in wars with his most hated enemies, the Israelies. He opened Egypt and much of the Arab East to Soviet political and military penetration. He saw Egypt reduced to the brink of economic and military ruin.

But for millions of Arabs there was only one leader and only one Nasser. After Him, the prospect could be for chaos in Egypt and in the Arab world, more disunity than ever.

"Arab unity," was Nasser's dream, but it remained only a dream. In his book, "Egypt's Liberation," he had written: "For some reason it seems that within the Arab circle there is a role wandering aimlessly in search of a hero."

As a young officer he dreamed of being that hero, perhaps of uniting a world of 100 million Arabs, perhaps even uniting the world's hundreds of millions of Moslems. He saw Egypt as at the center of two vast geographical circles-the Arab world and Africa-and thus in position to play a major role in the development of the world's politics. It was not to be, not in his lifetime, and perhaps not in any lifetime.

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UNDATED Take 2 Nasser biographical A247: lifetime. 480

Nasser

Instead of rising to glory, Egypt in June 1967 found herself plunged into despair. For Nasser, who had seemed to many an Arab the reincarnation of the 12th century Arabian hero, Saladin, it was the low point of his career as the leading spokesman for Arabdom.

In six days of lightning war, Israel had knocked out Nasser's army, so expensively equipped by the Soviet Union. Russian-built air force was wiped out on the groundin the first hours of the war. His poorly trained army lasted only about four of the six catastrophic days. By the time a cease-fire took effect, Israeli soldiers faced him across the Suez Canal, and probably could have driven easily into Cairo itself.

In an emotional address to the nation, Nasser announced his resignation as president. He would, he said, step down "completely and forever." Two years later he would say that he had meant every word of it and had been prepared to go-but in 1967 his rubber-stamp National Assembly quickly rejected his resignation and demanded that he keep the helm of a ship of state.

Hysterical Egyptians poured into the streets to shout his name and demand his return. And he returned.

But from then on the rule of the United Arab Republic was an even more difficult proposition for him to handle, even with his virtual one-man dictatorship over it. There were plots against him. One of his closest friends, Field Marshal Abdel Hakim Amer, was arrested in September 1967, along with 60 other officers, accused of plotting the downfall of El Rais. Shortly afterward Cairo announced that Amer was dead, a suicide by poison.

Low in spirits, Nasser began frequently to be afflicted by minor ailments: influenza for a while, a bad leg inflammation, other troubles for which he was treated from time to time by Soviet specialists. Each time he fell ill or was away for treatment, there were rumors of more plots and attempted coups against him.

He ran into yet more disappointments. There were two attempts at Arab summit meetings to further Nasser's cherished dream of Pan-Arab unity, and each was a failure-one at Khartoum, Sudan, in late 1967, the other at Rabat, Morocco, in 1969. Of the latter, Nasser snorted angrily that it had accomplished nothing. The princes of the Arab East, rich with the income of oil, were niggardly in their promises of help to Nasser with his plans to aveng himself for the humiliations he had suffered at Israel's hands. Nasser at one time in 1969 described himself as having been both tired and sick.

He had to forego his favorite hobby, tennis, and his only exercise was walking every day. He read a great deal, and frequently had private showings of American movies. The rest of his waking hours were taken up with grinding work as head of an impoverished and endangered country. He dreamed, as he always dreamed, of electrifying the country down to the lowliest village, of building industry, of big irrigation programs which would provide more living space for a growing population. But his military worries interfered with such plans.

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UNDATED Take 3 Nasser Biographical A249: plans. 450

As the leader of the principal Arab state, he felt he had to have extremely costly armament and he accepted Soviet offers Nasser seemed to become more moderate toward the idea of negotiating some sort of Middle East peace. This summer he accepted American proposals in that direction, involving observance of a cease-fire line in the Suez Canal zone.
The arrangement was superficial at best. Soon Israel charged Nasser with violations, with placing missiles in the cease-fire area. The antiaircraft missiles were part of a Soviet buildup of Nasser's forces to put him in a more effective military posture toward Israel on the brink of negotiations.
Nasser was born Jan. 15, 1918, in a little village in Upper Egypt. His father, Abdel Nasser Hussein, was a postal clerk who eventually would become postmaster in Alexandria and live until 1959; he died at 75.
Young Nasser, one of four brothers, was reared at lower-middle class levels, but this was enough to afford him a fair education. At 6, Abdel was sent to Cairo for schooling. In the same year his mother died. Eight years later he finished his secondary school education and at 17 he was up to his neck in violence against the British who ruled the Suez Canal zone.
Nasser's part in fomenting riots against the British in 1935 landed him in jail. As soon as he got out he was at it again, protesting against a treaty giving Britain the right to keep her troops on egyptian soil. Because of all this, Nasser was refused entry into military college. He resigned himself to study of the law. Butsuddenly the decision against him was reversed and his career was decided. He entered military college in 1937 and emerged a year later as a second lieutenant.
MORE MORE MORE
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UNDATED Take 4 Nasser Biographical A252: lieutenant. 330

Nasser was assigned to the 3rd Rifle Brigade in his home province. There he met Anwar Sadat who in 1969 would become his vice president. It was a meaningful meeting.
Shifted to Alexandria in 1939, Nasser had his first encounter with the then young Amer--the same man whose career ended so abruptly in a Nasser prison after the 1967 war. The two became fast friends and Amer was destinated to become Nasser's No. 2 man and military strategist as commander in chief and minister of war.
Nasser was a captain during World War II, attached to British forces which scored the key victory of the theater in 1942 at El Alamein. He and Amer also served in Sudan, where 10 years of plotting against the British-dominated royal Egyptian regime began. Nasser and Amer shared a deep contempt for the corrupt royal court in Cairo.
After a hitch as teacher in Egypt's military college, Nasser went to the Army Staff College, but he never lost sight of his plot nor contact with the plotters.
When the Palestine war between the Arabs and Israel broke out in 1948, Nasser resigned his commission and volunteered for the fighting. The resignation was rejected. Risking court-martial, Nasser ignored the rejection and went to Palestine anyway, and there his wrath against the royal court increased. He saw the incredible incompetence of the Egyptian army, its miserably poor arms and equipment, the shameful ignorance of the Egyptian command. He and his fellow officers were enraged.
At one point Nasser was in a unit trapped under Israeli shell fire in the Faluja pocket in Palestine. He was wounded in the right shoulder. And it was at that moment that his "Free Officers Movement" began to take shape. Back in Cairo after the Arab humiliation, Nasser carefully picked his men. By his own account, he tested the loyalty of each and awaited his opportunity.
The corruption of Egyptian politics, the bloody clashes with British troops in the canal zone, the increasing impoverishment of the Egyptian masses, all combined to bring the opportunity about. King Farouk, the obese and incompetent ruler, was overthrown. The Free Officers proclaimed a government by a revolutionary council.
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UNDATED Take 5 Nasser biographical A254: council. 500

The officers picked Gen. Mohammed Naguib, a soldiers' soldier, to be the prime minister. He became a popular hero overnight. Crowds followed everywhere after the stocky prime minister with the curly iron-gray hair, and fought for the privelege of touching his jacket.
Nasser was little known at that time. Those aware of him regarded him as a shy man who would shun the limelight while working night and ay on social and political aspects of the revolution. Sometimes he worked 20 hours a day, while he continued to live in a modest bungalow with his wife and five children-daughters Huda and Mona and sons Khaled, Abdel Hamid and Hakim Amer, the latter named for the man who would be his minister of war--the same man who would one day be accused of plotting to overthrow El Sais.
At first Nasser had no Cabinet rank at all. He bore only the title of general secretary of the Liberation Rally, which was the party of the revolution. To those who watched him in action, however, it was clear that he was a man of mightly influence, who told Naguib what to do.
The revolution proclaimed noble ambitions. The lowly fellaheen, Egypt's downtrodden peasants, were to get a break for the first time since the days of the Pharaohs. The regime cracked down on pashas and landlords, limited land holdings to 200 acres, redistributed farmland, built a model new province as a pilot for the future, promised housing and clean water, education and sanitation, things the fellaheen had never experienced.
The regime plashed boldly for a new Aswan High Dam which would bring an abundance of water and electric power to the Nile Valley, the source of Egypt's life.
Nasser, however, began drifting toward involvement in world politics. His radio, called the Voice of the Arabs, began making inflammatory broadcasts to North Africa for revolution against the French, to Black Africa for revolution against the British. And Nasser slowly began moving in on Naguib.
The prime minister, who appeared to outsiders to be both idealist and humanitarian, called for democratisation all along the line. Nasser finally had enough.
In November 1954, Nasser pushed Naguib out of the war and placed him under house arrest. Nasser himself took the premiership and became Egypt's ruler in name as well as in fact. The rugged 6-foot soldier, still only 36 years old, was rapidly becoming an Arab world hero.
In January 1956, Nasser proclaimed a new constitution, and six months later, in the regime's first election, he was chosen president with 99 per cent of the vote.
By this time there had been a number of crises to confront the revolutionary regime. One of the toughest was a sudden Israeli attack in 1955 on the Egyptian-occupied Gaza Strip. Egyptian soldiers once again were humiliated. Nasser's fury turned against the West. He had been seeking arms from the United States for protection against just such a thing. Now he turned to the Communist bloc, and Nasser began to get Soviet bloc arms.

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He seemed to be gambling that the cold war could be used to his profit, that he could play East against West and at the same time free the Arabs from Western influence while keeping Communist influence out. Thus he boldly accepted Communist economic and technical help, proclaimed a policy of "positive neutrality" and kept his home-grown Communists under tight rein.

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Nasser

UNDATED Take 6 Nasser biographical A259 add: rein. 440

Nasser engineered his greatest coup in July 1956 when he nationalized the Suez Canal. This thrust toward the jugular vein of Britain and Western Europe touched off the biggest world crisis since the Korean War. Europe depended on the canal for delivery of Arab and Middle East oil for its industrial life, and the canal was of vast strategic importance.

At first it seemed Nasser had been striking out blindly from frustration of his plans for Western financing of his Aswan Dam program. In fact, he had measured the chances carefully and coolly. Egypt could despite the chorus of doubt, manage and run the canal, collect fees and keep it going.

The crisis persisted for months, and then, on the night of Oct. 29, 1956, Israel staged a blitzkrieg invasion of Egypt's Sinai desert, in league with action by the British and French against Port Said. All had kept their plans secret from Washington. The idea was to seize the canal and unhorse Nasser. It backfired badly.

The crisis fever mounted rapidly. Moscow was enraged. Washington was equally angry. Both demanded that the British and French halt their activities and that the Israelis, who had chased the Egyptian army into an incredible rout, withdraw from Sinai. Moscow growled about using rockets and interveining with "volunteers." The British and French were forced to desist. A United nationas Emergency Force took up guard duty on the Gaza Strip between Israel and Egypt and at the disputed Gulf of Aquaba.

Nasser, his prestige hurt by the Israeli blitz, began rebuilding his damaged forces with military equipment from Russia. Eventually he was a greater hero than ever to Arab revolutionaries. He egotiated an aid deal with Moscow for building industry in Egypt in addition to Moscow's undertaking of the Aswan Dam program. Other Arab countries looked to Moscow for similar help.

Nasser went abroad in 1958 for his first look at a major world power, and chose to visit the Soviet Union. Before he went he was careful to assure others that his still was a policy of "positive neutrality."

Nasser by now had grown so big in Arab eyes, that Syria, chronically ruled by unstable and often violent regimes, sued for union with Egypt. Nasser agreed, and the two joined to become the United Arab Republic. But the marriage couldn't last. As Nasser put it, neither's politicians had known the other's, and they were unprepared for the consequence. The union came apart in 1961.

In the interim, Nasser had treated the world to another attack of nerves in the deep all-Arab crisis of 1958. His and Syria's pressure upon little Lebanon touched off a chain of events which culminated in a U.S. troop landing on Lebanese shores, bloody revolution in Iraq, tense near-revolution in Jordan and political crisis in Saudi Arabia. Once again the two big powers were glowering at one another menacingly because of the Middle East and Nasser's role in it.

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UNDATED Take 7 Nasser Biographical A261: in it. 230

Meanwhile, at home, Nasser faced compelling domestic problems. The attempt to ndustrialize Egypt had placed him on a financial tightrope. No longer, Western observers felt, was Nasser in any condition to confront Israel militarily. On the contrary, Nasser had so managed things that Arab once again fighting Arab and plotting against Arab.

Nasser backed republican revolutionists in Yemen with troops against the deposed royalists. He supported Arab revolutionary elements in many other areas of the Arab world. He made pacts with Arab leaders elsewhere only to denounce them when they refused to do his bidding. He quarreled bitterly for a time with Jordan's King Hussein and publicly called for Hussein's overthrow. He denounced the rulers of Saudi Arabia.

Nasser had many supporters who wanted him to turn inward to curing Egypt's deep economic woes and turn away from military adventures. But Nasser was calling all the shots.

"I have given the Egyptian people dignity," Nasser once told a visitor.

But there was little dignity among those who still lived in appalling squalor along the Nile.

Nasser always considered himself lucky, and many agreed. He ran into catastrophe after castrophe and always managed to come out on top. He was, he often said, a fatalist, like many Arabs.

"I believe in God and destiny," said Nasser.

rs-wb631ped sept. 28

Nasser

A267
lbylyyxee
URGENT
Nasser Reaction 260
By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
The death of Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser stunned world capitals Monday night and some diplomats predicted a hard road ahead for Middle East peace. In the Arab world, men, women and children screamed through the streets, weeping and tearing their clothes.
"What a loss O Abu Khaled," people cried in Beirut, Lebanon, calling Nasser by his nickname Father of Khaled-his eldest son.
"Our lives without your are useless," women screamed, prostrating themselves on the ground.
President Nixon said on the carrier Saratoga off Italy he hoped thatin view "of this tragic loss" all nations, "particularly those in the Middle East," would renew efforts for a lasting peace.
Premier Golda Meir of Israel was reported shocked when told by newsmen of Nasser's death.
Israel's foreign minister, Abba Eban, said in New YOrk a "struggle for power" might follow Nasser's death, with the result that "Egypt may want to shorten its front and not be involved in such a high degree of international activity."
But he added: "There is a danger that our of piety and devotion to the previous ruler it will blindly follow the old course."
Messages poured into Cairo. The Soviet charge d'affairs presented his country's condolences and said Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin would attend Nasser's funeral.
Soviet Ambassador Jacob A. Malik, speaking at the United Nations in New York, called Nasser a "great statesman" and a "great advocate of friendly relations with the people of the Soviet Union."
King Hussein of Jordan, who only Sunday embraced Nasser before leaving Cairo after the Arab
summit meeting that worked out a Jordanian peace agreement, called Nasser "my brother" in a cable and said he was "admired by the whole world all his life."
"Nasser's last efforts were to heal Jordan's wounds during its last ordeal . . ." the cable said, "but the wounds incurred by his loss will never heal."
MORE
wb552ped sept. 28

A281
sslbylryyr
Nasser
Reaction Add
UNDATED-Nasser Reaction A267 add: heal."
"Nasser had chosen peace," French Foreign Minister Maurice Schuman said in Paris. "This choice was of necessity arduous and laborious."
He said France considered Nasser's death a "misfortune" and "hopes that his successors will be the heirs of his last thoughts."
In a telegram to Mahmoud Riad, foreign minister of Egypt, United Nations Secretary-General U Thant called Nasser "an outstanding figure in the Middle East and in the world."
BH 753ped Sept 28

A296
lbylayyyyx
Nasser
Reaction 2nd Add
UNDATED Nasser reaction A267-281 2nd add: world."
Prime Minister Edward Heath of Britain said Nasser's "power and influence were recognised not only in the United Arab Republic but throughout the Arab world." Queen Elizabeth II was understood to have sent her condolences.
Nasser was "a tough and courageous fighter to whom nobody could deny respect and consideration," said Giuseppe Saragat, Italy's president. Italian Premier Emilio Colombo called him "an irreplaceable element of stability in the difficult and troubled moment the Middle East was experiencing."
HB925ped Sept. 28

BG44
yyrzzbuiui
Nasser.
Nasser Reaction Sub
UNDATED Nasser Reaction 2nd
Add BG38 to update sub 1st graf:
In London, Prime Minister Edward Heath said Nasser's "power and influence were recognized not only in the United Arab Republic but throughout the Arab world." Queen Elizabeth II was understood to have sent her condolences."
George Brown: 2nd graf BG38
MG944ped Sept. 28

SEP 28 1970

BG 38
yyrzyyryyr
Reaction 2nd Add
UNDATED Nasser Reaction
A281 2nd add: world.''

NASSER

In London Prime Minister Edward Heath was told of Nasser's death but had no immediate comment.

George Brown, former Labor foreign secretary--who had met Nasser several times--called him ''one of the world's great men. He was trying desperately hard to do what he thought had to be done for the Middle East,'' Brown said. ''He changed the appearance of Egypt. He built it up.''

In Ottawa, Canadian Foreign Secretary Mitchell Sharp said Nasser's death would ''cause everyone to pause and wonder what will happen'' in the Middle East.

At the United Nations in New York, news of the Egyptian president's death came during a session of the General Assembly's main political committee. These were some comments:

U.S. Ambassador Charles W. Yost: Nasser ''has been a great leader of his people for almost two decades in times of triumph and tragedy. His place cannot easily be filled . . . Particularly in this time of difficulty he will be profoundly missed.''

Agha Shahi, Pakistani ambassador: Nasser's death ''is a terrible blow to peace in the Middle East and the world.''

Sardar Swaran Singh, foreign minister of India: ''President Nasser had shown great courage by accepting Secretary of State William P. Rogers' peace proposals, demonstrating unmistakably his commitment to peace. The nonaligned countries of the world are deprived of the wise leadership of a great statesman.''

Ambassador Otema Allimadi of Uganda: ''This is the darkest hour for peace, just at a time when against all odds he had agreed to try out U.S. peace proposals.''

JN841ped Sept. 28

A236
lbylsyyyyx
BULLETIN
Nasser Precede London
CAIRO AP - President Gamal Abdel Nasser is dead, the Cairo radio said Monday night.
AM422ped Sept 28

Nasser

SEP 28 1970

A237
lbylsyyes
CAIRO Nasser add: night.
Nasser, 52, had guided Egypt since defeats by Israel.
At one time he was the leading Arab exponent of a policy of driving the Israelis into the sea, but later he became a more moderating influence in the Middle East. Two months ago he agreed to a cease-fire and indirect negotiations with Israel.
AM424ped Sept 28

A241
lbyluiv
URGENT
CAIRO Nasser A237 add: Israel.

Nasser

The vice president of Egypt, Anwar Sadat, announced the death. He was among young army officers who joined Nasser, then a colonel, in toppling Egypt's last king, Farouk.
Sadat said Nasser died of a massive heart attack at 3:15 p.m. That was 8:15 a.m. EDT, so the announcement apparently was withheld several hours.
Nasser evidently became ill soon after the last session of the Arab heads of state who met in Cairo last week to deal with the Jordanian situation.
HO435ped 28

A244
lbyluivuiv
URGENT
CAIRO Nasser A241 add: situation.

Nasser

President Nixon was aboard the USS Saratoga in the Mediterranean when he got word of Nasser's death, White House aides said in Rome.
Sadat said:
"Nasser was struck by a massive and severe heart attack after returning to his home after finishing the last ceremonials of the Arab summit meeting."
According to the Egyptian constitution, Sadat takes over from Nasser.
HO444ped 28

A253

lbylzyyzyy

BULLETIN

Nasser

LONDON AP - The British Broadcasting Corp. picked up a Cairo radio report that President Gamal Abdel Nasser is dead.

AM414ped Sept 28

Nasser

SEP 28 1970

A254

lbylzyyuiv

URGENT

LONDON Nasser A253 add: dead.

BBC said the announcement was made by the Egyptian vice president "a few minutes ago."

BBC scarried the report at 4:10 p.m., EDT Monday.

BBC said one report it had picked up said Nasser had died of a heart attack.

British telephone service reported that all telephone communications with Cairo had been interrupted. BBC also reported inability to get through to Cairo.

AM420ped Sept 28

No. 4245

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS BIOGRAPHICAL SERVICE

EDITORS: This biographical sketch is intended for your reference library files. Its purpose is twofold: (1) It provides material about the subject for use in connection with his current activities, and (2) the subject's life story is readily available in connection with his death. Inquires should be addressed to: Biographical Editor, The Associated Press, 50 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y

SKETCH 4245

Issued September 1, 1965

GAMAL ABDEL NASSER

President of the United Arab Republic

Born January 15, 1918

[Editors: The following substitutes for Sketch 4084 issued July 1, 1961.]

(By The Associated Press)

Gamal Abdel Nasser opened a new chapter in the 1,300-year history of the Moslem Arab world when he overthrew Egypt's playboy King Farouk in 1952.

Using Arab nationalism as the springboard to power, he established himself as the Arab world's first spokesman and leader since the Turks conquered Egypt more than 400 years ago.

He didn't succeed in his main ambition, to unite the Arab world behind him, but he provided a rallying point for its centuries-old cry for unity.

Nasser filled a leadership vacuum in Egypt, the most populous and potentially the most powerful country in the Arab camp, that won him the fear and respect of the Arabs and the rest of the world.

He opened the Arab world to communism, a move that aroused trepidation among his fellow Arabs and the west.

And he transformed Egypt from an object of world ridicule to a force with which the world's major powers had to reckon.

Nasser was accused of devoting more energy to Egypt's international position than to its domestic problems.

He could claim some successes in the foreign field. The Arab world was generally under western influence before his rise. He managed to split some Arab states from this pro-western camp.

Nasser's domestic economic and political achievements were mixed at best.

Egypt was in political chaos before he took over. The government and political parties in power were riddled with corruption. Land was held by a handful. And the vast majority of the peasantry lived on the same level as the animals with which they slept in their village mud huts.

Regimented the People

Nasser regimented the government and the people. He banned all political parties except his own Arab Socialist Union. Corruption remained rampant but it was not practiced as flagrantly as before. And in areas where it was exposed, Nasser cracked down on it.

The bulk of the peasantry continued to live close to the mud-hut level of their ancestors. Industrialization raised living standards in the cities but it also increased the demands of urban residents.

Nasser won a big gamble when he nationalized the Suez Canal Company in 1952. The action triggered the British-French-Israeli invasion of Egypt, which backfired when the invaders withdrew at U. N. insistence, and Nasser's military defeat turned into a political triumph.

In 1958 Nasser joined Egypt with Syria in the United Arab Republic with himself as president but this victory was short-lived and the union broke up in 1961.

In 1962 Nasser sent Egyptian troops to Yemen to support an anti-monarchy revolution. Three years later he was still bogged down in the civil war that resulted.

Arab nationalism did not originate with Nasser but he was its greatest symbol and spokesman in 400 years. He appealed to the down-trodden and the humiliated. He said he wanted to give the people of Egypt dignity.

"We will eat half a loaf if necessary but we will preserve our dignity, honor and independence," he said.

Nasser was determined to root out western influence wherever he found it in the Arab world and Africa, and his example—his deal to obtain arms from Russia and his nationalization of the Suez Canal—stirred the Arab masses. It challenged other Arab nationalists to act. And it sent shivers of apprehension through conservative governments in the Middle East.

Iraq King Killed

On July 14, 1958 a pro-Nasser coup overthrew the pro-Western government in Iraq and resulted in the killing of King Feisal II. The United States sent marines to protect the pro-western government of revolt-torn Lebanon. And Britain rushed paratroopers to Jordan to help young King Hussein face the new threats to his throne.

Nasser said the U.A.R. had nothing to do with the rioting in Lebanon. But the Lebanese government accused him of sparking the rebellion with his virulent propaganda and by aiding the rebels with arms and men from Syria.

The new regime in Iraq declared the country a republic. In the months that followed Abdel Salam Aref, a supporter of union between Iraq and the U.A.R., lost a power struggle to Abdel Kerim Kassem. On March 11, 1959 Nasser publicly attacked Kassem, linking him with the communists.

On Feb. 8, 1963 a military coup overthrew Kassem, who was captured and shot. The coup was staged by an alliance of nationalist army officers and the Baath party, the socialist party of the Arab renaissance.

This was followed a month later by a coup in Syria engineered by a military junta made up of a coalition of army officers, members of the Baath party and other Arab nationalists. Thus ended a period of worsening relations between Syria and Egypt which started with the Syrian breakaway from the U.A.R. in 1961.

Syria and Iraq started negotiations with Nasser for the establishment of a United Arab Republic embracing all three states but once again the Syrians proved a headache for Nasser.

Tension developed between Syrian elements advocating immediate, unqualified union with Egypt and Baathist elements who were opposed to the Egyptian one-party system. Pro-Egyptian elements attempted a coup July 18. The attempt failed, with considerable loss of life.

The government executed many prominent figures in the revolt. Nasser then stated that as long as the Baathists held power in Damascus he was not prepared to implement the Cairo agreement.

On Nov. 18 a coup in Baghdad swept away the Baath government and President Abdel Salem Aref assumed full power. On May 26, 1964 Aref and Nasser signed an agreement establishing a joint presidency council whose aim was the integration of economic and military policies along common lines in anticipation of eventual unity.

Yemen War Starts

The Yemeni civil war started in September, 1962 when Col. Abdullah Sallal overthrew the government of Imam Muhamed Albdar and sent him fleeing into the hills. Sallal had the nominal support of the relatively peaceful townsmen and flatland farmers but they were no match for the mountain tribesmen supporting the Imam who liked nothing better than a good fight.

Sallal requested and immediately obtained military and finan-

MORE



GAMAL ABDEL NASSER

cial aid from Egypt. Civil war erupted.

The republic was promptly recognized by the United States and the Soviet Union and early in 1963 it was admitted to the United Nations. But Saudi Arabia and Jordan helped the Imam with money and men. And Britain, wary of Nasser's aim to drive British influence out of Southern Arabia, withheld recognition of the republic and continued to recognize the royalists.

Nasser poured in tanks, jet aircraft and other modern weapons supplied by Russia but he was unable to defeat the royalist tribesmen in battle, and 40,000 of his men were bogged down in Yemen.

Early in 1964, Nasser convened an Arab summit conference aimed primarily at finding a way out of the impasse. A second Arab summit in September, plus a personal meeting between Nasser and King Feisal of Saudi Arabia failed to clear the deadlock. But Jordan finally recognized the Yemen republic.

Nasser first turned to the Communists for military aid in his buildup against Israel in 1955. He had failed to obtain arms from the west.

Nationalizes Suez Canal

The following summer, Nasser nationalized the Suez Canal company which had operated the waterway from the time it was opened in 1869. He acted after the west had withdrawn its offer to help finance the $1.3 billion Aswan high dam project on the Nile.

Nasser had delayed accepting the western offer for several months while he sounded out the Soviet Union for financial help on the giant project.

On May 5, 1964 Nasser and his honored guest, then Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev, pressed buttons and watched the timeless Nile diverted into a new channel. The first stage of the Aswan High Dam was completed.

The dam, when completed in 1969, will hold back the world's largest man-made lake. Waters of the lake will be used for irrigation to expand Egypt's cultivated lands by two million acres, or 30 per cent. But Egypt's mushrooming population will have grown in proportion by them.

Nasser's dealings with Moscow made many people wonder whether he was a Communist in disguise. But in December, 1958 he lashed out at the Communists for their opposition to Arab unity. He attacked the Communists as he once attacked the west.

He had a public row with Khrushchev, during which the Soviet leader publicly called him a "hot-headed young man." Nasser answered back by saying the Soviet Union had not helped Egypt in the Suez crisis.

Communists were arrested by the hundreds in Syria and Egypt. Relations between the U.A.R. and Red China almost reached the breaking point.

Nasser had fought communism quietly in his own country since the 1952 revolution. In 1964 he released all detained Communists in Egypt but early in 1965 the Egyption Communist party, an underground organization, announced its own dissolution in preparation for membership in Nasser's Arab Socialist Union. Nasser did not immediately accept the applications for membership.

Nasser had never visited a western country except for a 10-day visit to New York in 1960 to attend a meeting of the United Nations General Assembly. While there he worked actively among a neutralist group advocating the easing of east-west tensions.

Nasser's rise to power started in the Palestine war of 1948. He was wounded twice and emerged as one of the Egyption heroes of an engagement in the Negev desert where his completely surrounded unit refused to admit defeat. The Egyptians eventually broke out of the ring.

During the long days and nights there Nasser became disgusted with the faulty arms and the lack of support from the corrupt Egyption regime back home.

"Back home, not here at the front, is our real battlefield," he told his comrades.

Farouk Overthrown

That led to the formation of the "Free Officers Committee," and several years of scheming and conspiracy that resulted in the overthrow of King Farouk in July, 1952.

Described by those who knew him well as a born conspirator, Nasser had a real genius for behind-the-scenes activity. In building up support for his movement he stayed in the background and spoke of a non-existent leader who, he said, could not be named because he was a "general close to the palace."

Nasser remained in the background after Farouk's overthrow, setting up Gen. Mohamed Naguib, a popular military leader, as front man for the revolution. Naguib traveled around the country, making speeches and spreading goodwill. He began acting less and less like an obedient tool.

At this point, in February, 1954, Nasser supplanted Naguib. But he hadn't realized how popular Naguib had become. A surprising outburst of popular resentment forced Nasser to reinstate Naguib, but only temporarily. He finally ousted Naguib for good a few months later.

Nasser took over the post of premier and military governor. This was a temporary expedient until Nasser could devise the machinery for a return to civilian government. This he achieved in a June, 1956 election that made him president—with no opposition candidate running—and ratified a constitution. With the return of constitutional government, Nasser became ruler of Egypt in name as well as in fact.

He distributed 261,000 acres of land to the peasants and planned to increase that to 566,000. The land was confiscated from wealthy owners and ownership of land was restricted to 300 acres.

The handsome, moustached Nasser was born Jan. 15, 1918 in Alexandria where his father, a postal worker, had been transferred from Beni Mer, a village in Upper Egypt. But Beni Mer was considered his hometown. It was his ancestral village, his family's center and the place he spent most of his pre-school years and his vacations while a student.

Knew the Peasants

Nasser knew intimately his country's underfed peasants. He saw them work, suffer and die, many from undernourishment and disease. In his eyes, the corrupt government and continued British occupation of his country were mainly responsible for Egypt's misery.

He was 17 when he joined other Egyptians in fighting the British and was arrested for "subversive activities." Released from internment in 1935, he continued his revolutionary activities.

He suffered a head wound when police fired on a group of anti-British demonstrators and carried the scar proudly as a lifelong reminder.

The incident delayed his admission to military college but he was eventually allowed to enter.

Upon receiving his commission as a second lieutenant in 1940, he went to the Sudan. Subsequently he was sent to the army's staff college for further training and emerged with the rank of major just as the Palestine war broke out.

Nasser was tall—a little over six feet and weighing around 200 pounds—and outspoken. He gave an impression of tremendous energy and purpose.

An attempt was made on his life during a speech at Alexandria in the fall of 1954. Eight pistol shot were fired but he escaped injury.

The shots brought a hush from the thousands listening to him, but this was broken after a few seconds by Nasser. He shouted into the microphone in a voice rasping with emotion:

"Let them kill me. I have already established freedom, dignity and pride in Egypt."

Six weeks later six members of the fanatical Moslem Brotherhood were hanged following their conviction on charges of plotting to assassinate Nasser and to overthrow his regime by killing off scores of army officers.

Even after he became a powerful figure in Egypt, Nasser continued to live in the same modest house he occupied in Cairo before the revolution with his wife and five children. He rarely appeared in uniform, preferring western style civilian business suits and colorful ties.

Nasser drove himself hard, working long hours through Cairo's daytime heat and far into the night.

"He listens to everyone who has advice to offer," a colleague once said. "But then he makes up his own mind. Gamel always does his own thinking."

ESSOYAN

A249
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Nasser

-URGENT-
CAIRO, AP - President Gamal Abdel Nasser said Friday that Egypt gave a positive reply to a U.S. proposal for Middle East peace as a counter move to any Israeli claims for additional arms.
Answering questions from members of the national congress of the Arab Socialist Union, Nasser said: "Israel hoped that we would reject the proposals in order to show the world that we are advocates of war.
"But we have accepted the proposals in order not to give Israel reasons or motives to demand additional arms."
Answering a question about America's "real intentions" behind Secretary of State William Rogers' proposals, Nasser said "it could have been a maneuver by the United States to make us bear the responsibility of rejection and thus have more freedom in supplying Israel with more arms."
He continued: "We will wait and see what the Americans will do . . ."
He emphasized that-in the event that Israel accepts a cease-fire-an "Israeli violation of a cease-fire with Jordan and Syria would mean its violation with Egypt, too."
CC538ped July 24

JUL 24 1970

A25

Nasser

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Nasser Add
CAIRO-Nasser A249 Add: Too. 270.
Nasser firmly reiterated that he insists on an "Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab lands and restoration of the rights of Palestinians."
He said that "by accepting the U.S. proposals we show the world our keenness to have peace in the area. We will accept any peaceful efforts to restore our legitimate rights."
He said: "But if all peaceful efforts fail then there is no alternative but war...and I still believe what has been taken by force can only be restored by force."
Nasser added "I do not have big hopes that the Rogers plan would lead to establishment of peace."
He argued that Israel will not accept to withdraw from the occupied lands because of their "known expansionist aims."
Referring to his recent trip to Moscow, Nasser said he is "fully satisfied" with the results of his talks with Kremlin leaders who were "supporting us with all possible means."
He added: "We agreed with the Russians on both political and military plans."
Nasser also said that his top aide, Aly Sabri, member of the supreme executive committee of the Arab Socialist Union, will go to Moscow every two months to "consult and discuss with the Soviets on the situation politically and militarily."
The questions to Egypt's president came in an open session which lasted almost two hours and concentrated on the U.S. proposals. Nasser then ordered the session closed to answer other questions dealing with Egypt's military position.
Nasser said that Egypt will not hand over recently captured Israeli pilots.
Responding to a question on the fate of the five pilots captured since June 30, Nasser said "these pilots are more valuable than the planes shot down."
Nasser said "we are going to treat these pilots in accordance with the Geneva Convention but we will never give them back to Israel."
Red cross representatives are to be admitted to visit the pilots, Nasser added.the pilots, Nasser added.
jp615ed July 24

A295

lbylqyywyyf
Nasser

Nasser
cairo nasser A249-254 2nd add: added. 220
The Egyptian president was explaining the speech he made Thursday in which he accepted the American peace proposal in Washington, a State Department spokesman said that Egypt's acceptance set no conditions. "It is what they told us when they presented their reply to the proposals," the spokesman said.
Egypt's acceptance**the Middle East but he indicated Egypt would seek help from the Soviet Union in the event of nuclear hostilities.**
Replying to a question, the Egyptian president said a three month cease-fire proposed by Rogers would start "when Israel declares its willingness to implement the U.N. mediator Gunnar Jarring returns to the area and informs U.N. Secretary-General U Thant on the committment of all sides to it."
"The cease-fire will be abolished," Nasser added, "when Israel abolishes it and if Jarring's efforts are prolonged fruitlessly by Israeli stalling."
"This is the last chance for a peaceful settlement and the United States has now to show whether it has finally taken a new approach to the problem," he said. He told the congress the United States is capable of pressuring Israel into accepting a peaceful settlement by cutting off its military aid.

Resolution in full and without our reservations and when the U.N.

ejl052ped July 24

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Adv. 6:30 p.m. EST

Nasser 280

Nasser

WASHINGTON AP - Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser concedes Israeli air supremacy in the Middle East and attributes it to the Arabs' lack of pilots to man their warplanes.

This and renewed rejection of the idea of direct negotiations with Israel were salient points in an interview recorded in Cairo with Metromedia for broadcast in the United States Sunday night.

After conceding that Israel dominates the Mideast skies, Nasser said, "The problem which we feel here in the Arab countries-not only here in Egypt-is the problem of pilots . . . We have more planes then pilots . . . The Israelis have the facilities. They can bring pilots from America, from France, from South Africa-all emigrating as Jews. We can't do that."

Explaining why the Arabs will not accept the offer of Israel's Prime Minister Gold Meir for direct negotiations without preconditions, Nasser said:

"They will be in a very strong position, we will be in a very weak one. This means for us that we go for unconditional surrender. When we look over all our history those who went to sit with the invaders while they occupied their territories, they went only accepting one condition-unconditional surrender."

Although insisting again and again that there can be no peaceful settlement without complete Israeli withdrawal from lands seized in the 1967 war, Nasser denied he ever said the Arabs are going to drive the Israelis into the sea and destroy their nation.

He said "you can have a collection of my speeches, my interviews-there is no single word about sending the Israelis into the sea."

Nasser said his health is good and that he will go to Moscow for more warplanes if the United States meets Israel's request for additional fighter aircraft.

cr402pes Feb. 7

FEB 7 1967

nghazi•BG51
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Nasser Plane NL
CAIRO AP - President Gamal Abdel Nasser's private plane almost crashed in Libya last month with Nasser and Libyan strongman Col• Muammar Kadafi aboard, the authoritative newspaper Al Abram said Saturday•

The newspaper said the plane was almost forced to make a crash landing when it developed mechanical tourble during a flight from Tirpoli to Benghazi•

Al Abram's editor, Hassanein Heikal, said the danger was averted "at the last moment, only through what amounted to a miracle•"

The incident was kept secret in order to avoi stirring "public axiety" while Nasser was visint Algeria, Libya, and Sudan after attending the Arab summit conference in Morocco Al Abram said•

The paper said investigations, which involved questioning of the plane's crew and of technicians who work on the special United Arab Airlines craft, revealed that the plane's "front wheels had been jammed by an accumulatio of dirt and slight rust•"

Al Abram indicated that the possibility of negligence was being studied, since the trouble had been observed "on a smaller scale" during two previous lfights•

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LA READY

Nasser

JAN 9 1970

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URGENT

NASSER 140

Nasser .

TEL AVIV AP - President Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt declared Thursday night in Cairo the only solution to the Middle East problem is war. All political solutions have failed, he said in a speech monitored here.

Addressing the Egyptian National Assembly, Nasser said: "What was taken by force must be reclaimed by force."

Bloodshed is the only solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict, he declared.

The Egyptian leader was making his first public speech in three months. He has been reported ill with the flue since the second week in September.

He called for an Arab summit conference to discuss the Mideast problem, declaring the situation, as far as Egypt is concerned, is "to be, or not to be."

Israel is fighting with its back to the sea, while Egypt had spent 500 million Egyptian pounds in three years rebuilding its army, and could now put 500,000 men in the field, he said.

He again denounced the United States on charges of supporting Israel.

RA1237PES Nov. 6

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A298

NASSER.

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CAIRO AP - President Gamal Abdel Nasser is recovering satisfactorily from a one-month illness and will resume official functions the second week of October, Egyptian Vice President Anwar Sadat said Tuesday night.

That was the first public report on the 51-year-old president's health since he was stricken by what was described as "acute influenza" in early September.

rd935ped Sept 30

SEP 30 1969

A300

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Nasser.

Telegraph:
Editors: The following reconciles conflicting reports from the Middle East on changes in the Egyptian military command.

Nasser Command sub
CAIRO AP - President Gamal Abdel Nasser, who is reported in bed with acute influenza, appointed in a new army chief of staff in a sudden shakeup Thursday night.
The Middle East News Agency said Lt. Gen. Mohammed Sadek, chief of military intelligence since 1966, replaced Lt. Gen. Ahmed Ismail, last heard of Sept. 9 when he addressed graduates of the Egyptian War Academy.
A similar presidential decree appointed Naval Col. Mahmoud Fahmi Abdul Rahman as commander of Egypt's naval forces. He succeeds Capt. Faud Zikrey.
Nasser's military shakeup followed within a few hours the first public disclosure that the president was suffering from acute influenza.
Doctors have confined him to bed at his residence on the outskirts of suburban Heliopolis.
The president maintains a working office in one wing of his home.
Although confined to bed, reliable informants said he has continued running the country.
Information Minister Mohamed Fayek denied early this week that Nasser had had any plans to visit the Soviet Union at this time.
RD934ped Sept 18

SEP 18 1968

A269

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Nasser

TheNasser Era-430
An AP News Analysis
By DENNIS NEELD
Associated Press Writer

BEIRUT, Lebanon AP - President Gamal Abdel Nasser has for years run Egypt as a one-man show and his reported illness may herald a frantic jockeying for power among his military and political lieutenants.

One by one, potential rivals have been eliminated or removed from authority and today the ailing, 51-year-old Egyptian leader has no obvious heir apparent.

News of Nasser's illness, officially described as acute influenza, set off a wave of speculation throughout the Middle East Thursday. It came amid reports of civilian and military purges in Egypt and the arrest of former Premier Ali Sabry, perhaps the one man who still might challenge Nasser's leadership.

Regarded as Moscow's man in the Egyptian hierarchy, Sabry, 49, visited the Soviet Union this summer for talks with top government and Communist party figures.

Soonafter returning to Cairo, said reports reaching Beirut, he was placed under house arrest.

Purged with Sabry were several other pro-Russian government officials and propagandists.

Changes in the military high command were announced Thursday by Egypt's Middle East News Agency.

SEP 18 1969

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Nasser Era Sub

BEIRUT Nasser Era A269 sub 9th, 10th and 11th grafs: agency.

It said Nasser had appointed Lt. Gen. Mohammed Sadek as army chief of staff, replacing Lt. Gen. Ahmed Ismail. Sadek has been chief of military intelligence since 1966.

Ismail was named chief of staff last February when his predecessor, Lt. Gen. Abdul Moneim Riad, was killed in an Israeli bombardment. Ismail was last heard of Sept. 9 when he addressed graduates of the Egyptian War Academy.

Another presidential decree Thursday named naval Col. Mahmoud Fahmi Abdul Rahman as commander of Egypt's naval forces, succeeding Capt. Faud Zikrey.

Egyptian government officials denied persisting reports that Sabry had been placed under house arrest because of differences with Nasser.

(the Beirut 12th graf.

AD942red Sept 18

A269

The Beirut newspaper Al Jarida said Sabry was to have headed a Russian-backed coup to overthrow Nasser. Russia was dissatisfied with the Egyptian president's handling of the Middle East situation and the conflict with Israel, said the newspaper.

There has been no corroboration of the Al Jarida report of a coup, but the civilian and military reshuffle may well reflect a strain in Egypt's relations with the Soviet Union.

Some 3,000 Russian military advisers are working with the Egyptian armed forces and to date there is no evidence they are pulling out.

The purges also may account for the cancelatioln by Nasser of a visit to Russia, reliably reported to have been scheduled for Sept. 23.

Nasser's illness was first revealed by Jordanian Prime Minister Bahjat Talhouni on his return from Cairo Wednesday. He told newsmen he had been unable to see Nasser because the Egyptian leader was under constant medical care.

Talhouni said he met instead with Anwar Sadat, a member of the ruling Arab Socialist Union's nine-man higher executive committee.

Of the 15-man military junta which overthrew King Farouk in 1952, only two besides Nasser remain on Egypt's political stage. Sadat, 49, is one; the other is Hussein el Shafei, 51.

Both are members of the executive committee, but neither has been regarded as a likely candidate for the presidency.

AD720ped Sept. 18

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Nasser

NASSER Era add 240

BEIRUT Nasser Era A269 add: presidency.

Because of his close ties with the Kremlin, Sabry is regarded by Western diplomats as a threat.

A former wing commander, he became director of Nasser's presidential office after Farouk was overthrown and soon was a major power. He became prime minister in 1964, holding the job for a year, and was subsequently vice president and secretary-general of the Arab Socialist Union.

Last year he was dropped as vice president but in October gained the largest number of votes in an election for the ASU's higher executive committee. Today, apart from his committee seat, he officially holds no government position.

By virtue of being war minister, Gen. Mohammed Fawzi is regarded as Egypt's most powerful figure behind Nasser.

He took over the armed forces after Egypt's 1967 defeat and has supervised their return to combat readiness.

But Fawzi is thought to have little political acumen. His future also must depend largely on the performance of Egyptian forces in the field.

Speculation was rife in the Middle East that Nasser's illness may be more serious than has been admitted, or that his indisposition may be political rather than medical.

But he has survived a crushing military defeat, student riots, assassination plots and at least one coup attempt since 1967.

From the few clues that filtered out of Egypt, it may be too early to write off the man who has ruled his country for 16 years. He has been the Middle East's most durable leader.

MG750ped Sept. 18

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Nasser 510

NASSER

CAIRO AP -President Gamal Abdel Nasser declared Wednesday Egypt will fight to liberate all Arab lands-especially Jerusalem.

"We have to fight for the restoration of our lands," he told a cheering audience. "And we shall fight.

"When I say the restoration of our lands I do not mean Egypt alone. I don't mean just Sinai alone, but all Arab lands, and above all Jerusalem.

"We shall recover the West Bank of the Jordan River, the Golan Heights of Syria. We shall recover all lands. It is our duty."

But he cautioned: "The road is long and difficult.

The more the Arabs progress, he went on, the more the "savagery" of Israel and its supporters will increase.

Nasser attacked the United States and Britain for what he said was their complete support of Israel.

The president was speaking on the 17th anniversary of the revolution which he led against the late King Farouk. His address to the national congress of the Arab Socialist Union was broadcast by Cairo radio.

The United States has continued to back Israel despite statements y Presidents John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson that America ould not support any aggression in the Middle East, Nasser declared.

"American arms supplies to Israel while it occupies Arab land ean that the U.S. supports this occupation."

Britain, too, in supplying Israel with weapons, Nasser said but he asserted its support was stealthy and "under the table" so as not to endanger Britain's interests in the Arab world.

Nasser said the increasingly furious battles on the Suez Canal in recent weeks were evidence of Egypt's growing strength.

"We can and are ready to repel the enemy," he said. "I want to repeat again that if the enemy hits our civilians we will immediately hit his civilians."

If Israel "hits our economic targets, we will hit its economic targets," he continued.

The aim of the psychological war being waged by Israel now, Nasser said, is to spread fear among the Arabs and generate confidence inside Israel.

As an example, he stated, Israeli planes "rocketed empty sand on the Egyptian-held bank of the canal yesterday" but then claimed they had hit Egyptian positions all along the canal.

"Not one of our soldiers was hurt yesterday, not even a bird was hit," he declared.

He spoke of Egypt's increasing strength three days after an aerial battle and artillery duel across the canal in which Egypt claimed to have downed 19 Israeli planes and killed at least 30 Israeli soldiers. Israel admitted losing two planes.

Nasser charged that the United States was giving full political, economic and military support to Israel for the continued occupation of Arab territory.

Nasser declared: "We are ready. We have the ability to face the enemy in the air and on the ground. We are at the stage of liberation."

Nasser said Egypt's patience over the United Nations peacemaking effort was wearing thin and charged delays were being encouraged y the United States to assist Israeli expansion.

"We have been patient for more than two years. We have done our utmost. We have accepted everything in the resolution" adopted y the United Nations after the 1967 war.

Nasser added that he had received a pledge from Soviet communist party chief Leonid I. Brezhnev that Russia will not agree to anything in its Middle East talks with Washington unless it is fully acceptable to the Arabs.

GB719ped July 25

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Nasser-Mideast NL 320

Nasser

MAR 27 1969

CAIRO AP - Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser bitterly accused the Nixon administration Thursday of giving unwavering support to Israel in the Middle East crisis. He said Egypt's military patience was wearing thin.

In his sharpest attack on American policy since the change in administrations, Nasser said the rabs had hoped for a friendlier attitude in Washington when Nixon took office.

"But thus far there is no indication of any change in America's attitude toward Israel. The United States continues to give its complete support and backing to the Israeli viewpoint," he told a congress of the Arab Socialist Union, Egypt's only political organization.

Nasser said this was borne out in an American working paper on the Middle East submitted to him a few days ago.

The Arab answer to this, he said, is that they "will never surrender or accept any pressure." He did not say what was in the note.

Also denouncing U.S. pledges of arms to Israel, Nasser observed that, in contrast, the Soviets have given Egypt abundant supplies of weapons without which "we could never have found ourselves in a position to deter the enemy."

He said Soviet experts have been attached as advisers to the Egyptian armed forces from the highest to the lowest levels "so we can make full use of the weapons we have received from them to enable us to launch the battle of liberation."

More than a year ago, he continued, Egyptian army officers asked for permission to strike against Israeli civilian targets. He said he refused because Egypt was not yet prepared militarily.

"The day will come when the bombing and shelling of Egyptian civilians will be answered by the bombing and shelling of Israeli civilians," he declared amid rousing applause from the congress.

But, indicating he still felt his armed forces were not ready for a major confrontation with Israel, Nasser added: "We must not precipitate the battle before its time by even one day. But I promise you we will not delay the battle from its appropriate time by even one day."

zr611pes Mar. 27

Nasser

FEB 2 1968

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Newsweek-Mideast 380
NEW YORK AP - Egypt's President Gamal Abdel Nasser says the United States could help resolve the Middle East crisis by refusing to deliver Phantom jet fighter-bombers to Israel until the Israelis pull out of occupied Arab lands, Newsweek magazine reports in its current issue.
Nasser also set forth concessions Egypt would be willing to make in return for Israeli withdrawal from territories of Egypt, Jordan and Syria seized in the Middle East war of June 5-10, 1967, Newsweek said.
The concessions were part of a five-point proposal outlined by Nasser in a Cairo interview with Newsweek senior correspondent Arnaud de Borchgrave recently.
The points were: a declaration of nonbelligerence, freedom of navigation on international waterways, recognition of each Middle East country's right to live in peace, a guarantee of territorial integrity within recognized borders and a just solution to the Palestinian refugee problem.
Nasser added that Egypt would be willing to demilitarize its border with Israel.
The points followed the lines of the U.N. Security Council's November 1967 resolution on the Middle East, to which Egypt has declared agreement.
There was no indication whether Israel had been informed of the Egyptian terms stated by Nasser or had reacted to them.
Israel's objection to the U.N. formula has been that the resolution does not call for bilateral agreements between Middle East countries and that the Israelis would not feel safe withdrawing from the occupied lands until such agreements were made.
Nasser said he would not guarantee to talk directly with Israel if there were a withdrawal, "but I can tell you we sat down with the Israelis after the 1948 war under the armistice agreement until the 1956 war, and that we are prepared to do so again."
Nasser also said diplomatic relations with the United States-broken in June 1967-could be restored if Washington expressed disapproval of the Israeli occupation.
"If the new administration says it does not agree with this occupation, this will change the whole policy," he said.
On the subject of U.S. agreement to sell 50 of the versatile, war-tested Phantoms to Israel, Nasser was quoted:
"You say Israel should not withdraw before a settlement, but this then means a settlement unfavorable to the Arabs, because Israel now has the whip hand. If you give Israel Phantom fighter-bombers while they are occupying Arab lands, this can only mean you support this occupation. Otherwise, you would make delivery contingent on withdrawal."
m-rg509pes Feb. 2

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NASSER

CIAIRO AP - President Gamal Abdel Nasser's younger brother was seriously injured in a car accident on the Cairo-Alexandria highway, a hospital report said today.

Leithy Abdel Nasser was driving with his family to the port city when his car overturned Friday night.

Nasser underwent two operations to stop bleeding in the spleen and serious head injuries. His wife and three children sustained light injuries. President Nasser drove to Alexandria to be at his brother's side.

MC93 aes Jan. 4

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Nasser death ?

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SEP 30 1968

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CAIRO AP - President Gamal Abdel Nasser's father, Abdel Nasser Husain, died in Alexandria Monday night. He was 75.
The death of the former postmaster was reported by the Mideast News Agency. It did not give the cause of death.
CA955ped Sept 30

Nasser

AUG 17 1968

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MOSCOW AP - President Gamal Abdel Nasser of the United Arab Republic left for home today after three weeks of treatment at the Soviet health resort of Tskhaltubo.
Nasser flew to Cairo from Tbilisi, the capital of Georgia, Tass reported.
The Egyptian president came to the Soviet Union July 26 for treatment of an inflamation of the leg. The Caucasian mountain spa at Tskhaltubo has radioactive mineral springs regarded here as beneficial in the treatment of rheumatism and nervous and cardiovascular disorders.
Soviet doctors have given no details or medical bulletins on Naser's ailment or its treatment.
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Nasser

SEP 13 1968 -14

Precede Beirut Nasser

CAIRO AP - President Gamal Abdel Nasser told a cheering audience Saturday that liberation of Arab territories seized by Israel in the June 1967 war is approaching.

In his first public appearance since returning from medical treatment in the Soviet Union, Nasser addressed a session of the Arab Socialist Union National Congress at Cairo University.

Nasser, gave a generally low-keyed statement however, with few notes of patriotic fervor.

The president drew applause with a tribute to the Egyptian armed forces and their ''constantly increasing ability to meet their responsibilities.''

He declared that the armed forces constitute ''our basic fundamental hope'' for eventual liberation of areas seized by Israel.

Nasser declared that such liberation is a ''sacred duty'' which he said would be the third and final stage of the army's rehabilitation.

''It is both our right and duty to mobilize all our efforts for this liberation,'' he said.

The struggle will be difficult, he added, because Egypt was facing not merely Israel but also those who support and back Israel. The phrase is his usual way of referring to the United States.

''Rebuilding the armed forces is the way and the method for the liberation of our occupied lands,'' he said. The army's temporary superiority is ended. It ended last september. We are now in the second stage of repelling aggression and this will be followed by the stage of liberation.''

Nasser gave no dates nor did he suggest any tentative timetable.

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SI623ped Sept 14

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In a 15-minute speech, broadcast by Cairo radio, Nasser said his doctors had ordered him to return to work gradually ''so that there will be no setback in the treatment.''

The exact nature of his ailment has never been announced but is believed to have been a painful inflammation of the leg. Nasser underwent treatment with radioactive water at a Soviet spa.

The congress of the Arab Socialist Union was the first regular working session of Egypt's sole political organization. Elections earlier this year reshuffled the union from top to bottom, but Nasser remained its president.

Nasser made only passing reference to rising tension along the Suez Canal cease-fire line with Israel.

He praised Egypt's armed forces for ''undertaking their duties with success'' during his absence, presumably a reference to last Sunday's artillery clash across the waterway.

''Our basic duty is to liberate the occupied territories,'' Nasser declared, but reiterated that this would take much time and effort.

SF507ped Sept. 14

Nasser

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CAIRO AP - A government spokesman said Wednesday that President Gamal Abdel Nasser is suffering from inflammation of the leg "which sometimes causes acute pain."
The spokesman told a news conference that Nasser's health was improving and that he is expected to return from the Soviet Union in three weeks. Nasser is undergoing treatment in a sanatorium in the Soviet republic of Georgia. Surgery will not be required, the spokesman added.
GB144ped July 31

JUL 31 1968

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Nasser NL

Nasser

MOSCOW AP - President Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt arrived in the Soviet Georgian city of Kutaisi by air from Cairo Friday and immediately went to a nearby resort for medical treatment, Tass reported.

The official Soviet news agency said Nasser went to the spa of Tskhaltubo, about five miles northwest of Kutaisi in the Caucasus Mountains.

"Tskhaltubo is famous for its curative springs," said Tass.

The agency did not say how long he would stay in the Soviet Union, but reports from Cairo said it would be two to three weeks. The nature of his ailment has not been announced. Informed Egyptian sources said it may be a stomach ulcer or diabetes.

In Cairo, the semiofficial newspaper Al Ahram said Nasser's general health was good but that he suffered from an inflammation of one leg. It said Russian doctors had recommended quick treatment to avoid complications and prescribed the springs as a cure.

Accompanied by his wife and three sons, Nasser arrived aboard a special Soviet Aeroflot plane and was met by local leaders.

Kutaisi is about 100 miles northwest of Tbilisi, capital of Soviet Georgia, and lies between it and the Black Sea.

SM655ed July 26

JUL 26 1968

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Nasser 330
By JOE DYNAN

Nasser

CAIRO AP - President Gamal Abdel Nasser warned Tuesday night that the Middle East crisis ''could explode any minute'' into a world conflict.

Nasser told the inaugural session of his Arab Socialist Union congress that U.N. efforts toward a peaceful settlement between the Arabs and the Israelis gained nothing. He said prospects for a settlement were dim.

''The freedom of Arab lands in indivisible,'' Nasser declared. ''There can be no peace while our lands are occupied. We must warn the whole world. If a new conflict erupts it is most unlikely that it could be limited to the Middle East. It could extend to others elsewhere in the world.''

Nasser claimed America supported Israel in its occupation of Arab territory seized in the June war of 1967 by arming it with planes and rockets.

Nasser again reiterated four Arab principles: ''No negotiation, no peace, no recognition and no agreement at the expense of the Palestinian people.''

''We refuse to give up an inch of land in any Arab country,'' he told his cheering audience. ''What has been taken by force can only be regained by force is still a very sound principle.''

Nasser praised the Soviet Union for rearming Egypt after the defeat by Israel.

''It is a question of life or death to us that we liberate our land inch by inch if necessary,'' the president declared.

''If we can restore our rights through political action, well and good. We are not warmongers.''

Nasser indicated he would like to hand over authority to a younger generation.

''We have been in power for 16 years, but as far as I am concerned each year was the equivalent of 10,'' he said.

''I would have liked to stand here tonight and pass on the banner to a younger generation more in tune with the times. But he banner is stained, and we would have been doing that generation an injustice by handing it to them with a black spot.''
db923ped July 23

JUL 23 1968

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Nasser Precede Moscow A089 No pickup 220

Nasser

PULA, Yugoslavia AP - President Gamal Abdel Nasser arrived here from Moscow today for talks with President Tito amid reports from diplomatic sources that Soviet pressure for a more flexible Arab policy toward Israel had forced four days of extra conversations at the Kremlin.

Nasser had intended to stay in Moscow for only two days, but diplomatic sources here said the talks were prolonged because Nasser could not reach agreement with Soviet leaders on what was described as Russian pressure for disarmament and normalization of the political situation in the Middle East.

Nasser got a bear hug from Tito on his arrival at a military airport, reviewed an honor guard and drove off to Tito's yacht for a trip to the Adriatic island of Brioni, the Yugoslav president's private vacation retreat. Nasser and Tito were to begin talks on the Middle East later today.

Diplomatic informants in Belgrade regarded the Nasser-Tito conversations as important in making up Nasser's mind on the new Soviet approach. Tito fully supports the Arab side in the Middle East conflict, but he wants a political rather than military solution to the problem.

The sources said Nasser will discuss the situation with Tito in light of the new Soviet attitudes and then return to Cairo. Only then, the sources said, will he reply to Moscow's proposals.

Nasser left Gen. Abdel Monem Riad behind in Moscow when he was seen off at the airport in a cold rain by Communist party general secretary Leonid I. Brezhnev, Premier Alexei N. Kosygin and President Nikolai V. Podgorny.

There was no indication whether Riad's presence meant Nasser might get some of the extra weapons that he was believed to have sought from the Soviets.

ED1024aed July 10

JUL 10 1968

EB75 (E T)

Nasser

NASSER NL (240)

MOSCOW (AP)-A JOINT COMMUNIQUE WEDNESDAY ON PRESIDENT GAMAL ABDEL NASSER'S PROLONGED VISIT TO MOSCOW INDICATED SOVIET-EGYPTIAN DISAGREEMENT ON ARAB POLICY TOWARD ISRAEL AND OON EFFORTS TO DEFUSE THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST.

A TASS NEWS AGENCY SUMMARY OF THE COMMUNIQUE SAID "VIEWS WERE FNENKLY EXCHANGED," A WORDING THAT USUALLY INDICATES LACK OF AGREEMENTM

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FRANKLY EXCHANGED," A WORDING THAT USUALLY INDICATES LACK OF AGREEMENT. THE COMMUNIQUE SAID THE SOVIETS WILL CONTINUE TO GIVE MILITARY AID TO EGYPT, BUT IT PRAISED AS "AN IMPORTANT, CONSTRUCTIVE INITIATIVE" A RECENT SOVIET DISARMAMENT MEMORANDUM ON ENDING THE MIDDLE EAST ARMS RACE.

THE SOVIET PROPOSAL, ANNOUNCED BY PREMIER ALEXEI N. KOSYGIN THREE DAYS BEFORE NASSER'S ARRIVAL ON JULY 4, SAID DISARMAMENT IN THE MIDDLE EAST MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY ISRAELI WITHDRAWAL FROM ARAB TERRITORY OCCUPIED IN THE WAR OF JUNE 5-10, 1967.

THE COMMUNIQUE DID NOT SPECIFY ANY AREAS OF AGREEMENT OR DISAGREEMENT BETWEE NASSER AND HIS SOVIET HOSTS IN TALKS THAT LASTED FOUR DAYS LONGER THAN PLANNED. IT WAS ISSUED AFTER NASSER LEFT FOR YUGOSLAVIA.

NASSER ARRIVED IN PULA, YUGOSLAVIA, WAS GREETED WITH A BEAR HUG BY PRESIDENT TITO, AND THEN DROVE OFF TO TITO'S YACHT FOR A TRIP TO THE EDRIATIC ISLAND OF BRIONI AND TALKS ON THE MIDDLE EAST.

THERE WERE REPORTS FROM DIPLOMATIC SOURCES IN YUGOSLAVIA THAT THE SOVIETS WANT A MORE FLEXIBLE ARAB POLICY TOWARD ISRAEL. THE SOURCES REGARDED THE NASSER-TITO TALKS AS IMPORTANT IN MAKING UP NASSER'S MIND ON HOW TO RESPOND TO THE NEW SOVIET APPROACH.

TITO HAS FAVORED A POLITICAL RATHER THAN A MILITARY SOLUTION TO MIDDLE EAST PROBLEMS AND HAS PROPOSED MOVES BY BOTH THE ISRAELIS AND ARABS TO EASE THE MIDDLE EAT STALEMATE.

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AND ARABS TO EASE THE MIDDLE EAST STALEMATE.

JN752PED JULY 10

JUL 10 1968

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NASSER NL 4TH
By ANTHONY C. COLLINGS
Associated Press Writer

THURSDAY

Nasser

JUL 4 1968

MOSCOW AP - Egypt's President Gamal Abdel Nasser landed in Moscow ~~Friday~~, bypassed airport speechmaking and went directly into talks with Kremlin leaders, presumably on Arab strategy in the Middle East.

Reports from other capitals generated speculation that Egypt was softening its stand toward Israel but an official announcement said only that Nasser's initial meetings with his Soviet allies had been "warm and friendly." He was to be in the Soviet Union for two days.

Nasser's first conversation with Leonid I. Brezhnev, Communist party general secretary, was attended by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko and Boris N. Ponomarev, a party secretary who handles relations with Communist parties outside the Soviet bloc.

The announcement said Gromyko also took part in Nasser's separate meetings with Premier Alexei N. Kosygin and with President Nikolai V. Podgorny.

Nasser flew from Cairo less than a week after Kosygin discussed the Middle East during a surprise visit by Gunnar V. Jarring, the special United Nations representative seeking peace in the area.

Following talks with Nasser, Kosygin was expected to go to Stockholm next week for a second round of talks with Jarring.

The Soviet press greeted Nasser and repeated Soviet support for the Arabs against Israel. There was no immediate public sign of any positive move toward peace.

But observers noted that Nasser's visit could provide a chance for Egypt and its Soviet patron to weigh any new efforts to end the long .IDDLE East stalemate.

A report from London, quoting high-ranking diplomats, said Egypt was ready to take back a United Nations peacekeeping force on its territory as part of an eventual settlement. It had expelled the force before the war with Israel June 5-10, 1967.

Peace was not expected to be the only topic Nasser would touch on. It was understood the Egyptian leader also would ask for more Russian arms and aid.

Fresh evidence of Soviet interest in easing Middle East tension came Monday in a government memorandum on disarmament which included a proposal

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Fresh evidence of Soviet interest in easing Middle East tension came Monday in a government memorandum on disarmament which included a proposal for ending the Mideast arms race.

It qualified the proposal, however, by repeating support of Arab demands that Israel withdraw from Arab lands it occupies.

About 700 Arab students also greeted Nasser, wearing a blue suit and perspiring heavily. A 21-gun salute boomed out and seven Soviet jet fighters made a pass over the airfield. It was Nasser's first Moscow visit since 1965.

AP549ped July 4

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Nasser

Nasser Lead 240

CAIRO AP - President Gamal Abdel Nasser told Egyptian and allied Arab troops the United States "did not send American warplanes here against our lands." But he assailed the United States for giving "arms and money to the Israelis before the June aggression."

The Egyptian leader addressed his troops on an inspection tour Sunday and Monday along the Suez Canal cease-fire line. It was the first time since last June that Nasser personally told his forces that the United States did not actively participate in the war on Israel's side.

In a Look magazine interview this month, Nasser acknowledged that his charges of last June that American aircraft helped Israel were wrong. The U.S. State department welcomed that admission.

Nasser made 10 speeches to Egyptian troops and battalions drawn from Iraq, Algeria, Sudan and Kuwait as well as the Palestine liberation organization.

An account of the speeches was distributed by the official Mideast News Agency on Tuesday.

In the speeches, Nasser also attacked the United States for iving "Israelis arms and warplanes after aggression against us . . . the United States also supported Israel by every means ithin the United Nations.

He admitted there was no combined Arab strategy-politically, economically or militarily-to cope with the crisis. He urged all Arab leaders to devise a unified political plan.

"Every Arab state should contribute materially to create an Arab army capable of participating in battle at the right time," he added.

Nasser told the troops he personally insisted that Soviet experts should come to Egypt after the defeat last June to "teach us the secrets and styles of employing arms they gave us."

Nasser 3rd graf A053.

SS8pes Mar 12

Nasser stressed that he will obtain the most up-to-date arms and asked the soldiers to train hard along modern technological lines to achieve superiority in the possible next confrontation with Israel.

"The Israelis have been training for years," he said. "They have an efficient intelligence service. We have to attain an excellent standard of training and knowledge of science and technology."

The June war, Nasser said, was by no means the end of the war. Egypt must learn lessons from the June defeat and turn it into victory, he added.

Nasser left Cairo early Sunday and inspected and conversed with troops deployed along the Suez Canal line facing Israeli forces on the east bank of the canal. He returned to Cairo on Monday.

Nasser said the armed forces budget has been increased and that army requirements are given priority over everything else.

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Nasser

NASSER ADD

CAIRO-NASSER A053 ADD ELSE:

NASSER CLAIMED THAT THE UNITED STATES "ASSISTED ISRAEL WITH ALL MEANS TO ACHIEVE ITS OBJECTIVES AT THE UNITED NATIONS." HE SAID THE UNITED STATES EXERTED PRESSURE AT THE U.N. AND THE RESULT WAS AN UNCLEAR RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL WHICH DID NOT PINPOINT THE NECESSITY OF THE WITHDRAWAL OF ISRAELI FORCES TO THEIR PRE-JUNE BORDERS.

"WE DID NOT REJECT THE RESOLUTION, BUT SAID IT WAS INSUFFICIENT. BUT THERE ARE OTHER EFFORTS THROUGH WHICH THE UNITED STATES ATTEMPTS TO HUMILIATE US. IT WANTS TO PUT US IN A POSITION OF THE VANQUISHED, SO THAT WE SURRENDER TO ISRAEL'S CONDITIONS, ACCEPT NEGOTIATIONS WITH ISRAEL AND CONCLUDE A PEACE TREATY WITH THE ENEMY," NASSER SAID.

"IN FACT I AM NOT OPTOMISTIC CONERNING POLITICAL PARLEYS, NASSER SAID. WE SHOULD NOT BE DISTRACTED BY THESE. TO REBUILD OUR ARMED STRENGTH WOULD CONVINCE THE ENEMY THAT WE ARE CAPABLE OR RECLAIMING OUR LANDS BY FORCE. THIS WOULD ALSO GIVE POLITICAL TALKS ANOTHER VALUE."

UK@23PES MARCH 12

MAR 12 1968

Nasser

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URGENT
NASSER BJT LEAD
By ALEX EFTY
Associated Press Writer
CAIRO (AP) - President Gamal Abdel Nasser, breaking a six-week public silence, called Sunday for "an Arab front to face Israeli." He did not rule out a political settlement in the Middle East, but declared Egypt would never accept an "imposed peace."

In a speech lasting more than 2½ hours, Nasser again charged that the United States helped Israel to victory in the June 5-10 Middle East war, but said he has no objections to conferring with the United States about a settlement.

"We shall never slam the door to a political settlement," he said. Nasser added, however, that if it comes again to war, "we are no less determined than the people of Vietnam."

Nasser said he had already taken steps for talks with the American government. "I have no objection to conferring with the Americans," he said, and added that he has asked the Egyptian delegation to the United Nations "to meet with the Americans if feasible."

In a radio-television address to the nation on the 15th anniversary of the overthrow of King Farouk, Nasser said Arabs face two alternatives: "unconditional submission or to struggle on."

As he mounted the rostrum to a thunderous ovation, he opened by saying Egypt lives in "the bitterest crisis in our history."

Pausing often to mop his brow in the heat of the television lights, Nasser conceded the Arab defeat at the hands of Israel was "bigger than expected."

He again took full responsibility for the debacle as he did in his last public speech on June 9, when Israeli forces had reached the Suez Canal. On that occasion, he announced his resignation as president, but the next day changed his mind and said he was bowing to "the will of the people" and would remain.

During his speech Sunday, Nasser often looked grave, as when he called for "fresh sacrifices" by Egyptians. But there were moments when he spoke in a lighter vein with a wide smile on his face.

And despite the outcome of the war, Nasser evidently has maintained his power to sway Egyptians. The end of his speech was greeted by prolonged cheering and applause both inside and outside University Hall.

MORE
M527PED JULY 23

JUL 23 1967

A068
yyxryyr
Nasser
Nasser lead add 200
CAIRO-Nasser Bjt Lead A065 add: Hall.

In calling for an Arab summit and "unified Arab action," Nasser said such a conference "will place every Arab leader right before his responsibilities. None should think that cables of support will suffice."

The aim is "an Arab front against Israel," he said. "We shall never accept a peace which means submission, and despite the setback we shall not give up our rights in Palestine. We shall never lose confidence in our abilities."

Nasser said the United Nations is unable to settle the Middle East crisis, but he advanced no proposals of his own for settlement.

The Soviet Union and the Arab nations failed to get the U.N. General Assembly to call for Israeli withdrawal from Arab territory and the Arabs torpedoed an attempt that had Soviet backing to get Israel to withdraw and the Arabs to end their state of war against Israel.

"We have friends, though some abandoned us," Nasser said. He listed as friends the Soviet Union, India, Pakistan, Yugoslavia "and all the Socialist Communist states, China and Vietnam, stood on our side, Spain and Greece also."

He said "each one will be treated according to his attitude toward us."

Nasser said the Soviet Union "labored to strengthen our armed forces," and added that he told Soviet President Nikolai V. Podgorny: "We don't want the Red Army to fight alongside us."

Nasser repeated his declaration: "There was collusion between the United States and Israel.

Nasser

A072WX
eelbylWX
CAIRO Nasser Bjt lead A068 add: Israel.

A State Department spokesman in Washington indicated there would be no immediate comment on Nasser's speech.

"America, which announced its adherence to the Kennedy proclamation guaranteeing the borders of the Middle Eastern states, does not today mean the whole Middle East but only the borders of Israel," Nasser said.

"America asked self-restraint on our part and at the same time permitted Israel to attack."

Nasser then said he repeatedly has indicated he does not want war against America, but "I do say that this does not weaken our determination to fight as we cannot forfeit all that we have built no matter what the American pressure was.

"This all means that the struggle is continuing despite all the sacrifices."

Elaborating on the course of future events, Nasser said, "This is not an ending but only the beginning.

"I say frankly there is no shortcut to our aims. The road is long and hard. But it must be taken no matter what the hardships."

Referring to the defeat by Israel, Nasser said, "The setback was bigger than we expected.

"It has become a necessity to rebuild the masses and the armed forces of the Egyptian people. All the roads are hard be they international, political information or the military."

M-GB337ped July 23

A047
u vee

Nasser

Nasser Add, 410, two takes, 700 total
CAIRO-Nasser Bjt a041 add: military.''
Nasser contended the Middle East crisis began with what he called Israeli preparations in May to invade Syria.
Up to that time, guerrilla-type attacks had been made across the Israeli border from Syria. Israel had threatened military retaliation, but there was no mention then of any possible full-scale invasion of Syria.
''We did not start the fighting,'' he said. ''It began with the attempt by Israel to invade Syria.
''The imperialists exerted tremendous efforts to hide their role, leaving nothing behind except their fingerprints.''
Nasser then reiterated, ''It must be clear we did not fire the first bullet in the battle.
''We did not touch off the crisis in the Middle East. The crisis started when Syria was threatened by an invasion from Israel which was instigated by the powers which became so fed up with the Arab nationalist movement.
''According to available information, Israel amassed 18 divisions. We verified this and confirmed at least 13 were being massed.
''Our parliamentary delegation was notified that an invasion of Syria was imminent,'' Nasser said.
''We could not remain silent but we consider our commitment to defend Arab honor and security as absolutely sacred.''
Nasser said that dealing the first blow against Israel by the Arabs ''was subject to international consideration. It would have exposed us to drastic consequences, namely the possibility of American armed intervention on the pretext that we had fired the first shot.''
Nasser said that both the Soviet Union and America had asked him to exercise self-restraint.
He then said, ''We were subjected to diplomatic deception and this deception was carried out by the United States.''
Nasser said the United States asked him to cooperate with U.N. Secretary-General U Thant and ''Johnson said he was ready to send his vice president to discuss everything with us.''
Nasser said that after receiving President Johnson's envoy he agreed to send Zakaria Mohieddin to Washington to explain the Arab point of view. The date was fixed as June 6 and ''in our thinking the diplomatic efforts made it remote that military action was in store.''
''We felt deeply suspicious. We felt there was something being woven against us.
''In variably throughout those military and political meetings our strategy was purely defensive. We were not to act unless Syria was invaded.''
MORE MORE
GB410ped July 23

JUL 23 1967

A048
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Nasser Bjt add, take 2, 290
''We did not have the slightest notion of launching an attack likely to expose us to an American attack,'' Nasser said. ''We therefore decided our policy should be restricted.''
Nasser said he became convinced on June 1 that war had become a 100 per cent likelihood. He added that he told his military headquarters that the first blow would be directed against the Egyptian air force.
Nasser added that so far as the American role goes, ''much of it we do not know.''
''The secrets of the 1956 war were gradually unveiled 10 years later. The 1967 war secrets will become known years from now. We knew little of America's role. The rest remains shrouded in fog.''
He was referring to the 1956 British, French and Israeli attack on Egypt in an attempt to seize control of the Suez Canal, which Nasser nationalized months before. The United States played a leading role in the U.N. effort to halt the 1956 war and win a withdrawal of invasion forces from Egypt.
Then Nasser questioned the U.S. role in the June war.
''It was a deception in the interest of Israeli aggression,'' he said.
''What was the role of the American 6th Fleet near our shores and borders? What were the arms shipped to Israel? How many planes did Israel receive and how many volunteers?''
''What,'' Nasser asked, ''is the explanation of the United States' attitude in the United Nations? America sponsored efforts to give Israel a diplomatic victory and to force the Arabs to surrender unconditionally.
''There had been a great difference between America's role in 1956 when it was taken by surprise and stood firmly against the aggression and its role in 1967 when she knew beforehand of the Israeli aggression against us.''
GB415ped July 23

A108
CAIRO AP - President Gamal Abdel Nasser has appointed himself premier in a new Egyptian Cabinet to "meet the requirements of the present stage of the national struggle," the newspaper Al Ahram reported Monday.
Nasser also will head the ruling Socialist Union to "achieve complete unity between state and people," the paper added.
Formation of the new Cabinet will be announced Monday night and new members will be sworn in Tuesday morning and will "immediately assume their responsibility," Al Ahram added.
The new moves are undertaken in a bid to "mobilize all resources of the country to be able to cope with the responsibilities of the present situation," the semiofficial newspaper said.
CS1055ped June 18

Nasser

JUN 18 1957

A113
NASSER ADD
CAIRO Nasser A108 add; said.
Nasser who only 10 days ago resigned as president, then changed his mind the following day, remains as head of state in addition to his new posts.
The former Cabinet was headed by Sidky Soliman, a civilian. The Arab Socialist Union, sole political party in Egypt, was headed by Aly Sabry, an old Nasser colleague.
There was no word on what new posts, if any, the two men would occupy.
The announcement of a new government shakeup was carried under banner headlines in Al Ahram. But it represents no real change in the country's power structure. President Nasser remains firmly at the helm as he has for the past 13 years.
IF1126ped JUNE 18

Nasser

A073
Nasser's future 450
An AP News Analysis
By HANNS NEUERBOURG
Associated Press Writer

Nasser

JUN 9 1967

CAIRO AP - Seasoned diplomatic observers were sure today that President Gamal Abdel Nasser's agreement to accept a cease-fire with Israel was the result of massive Soviet diplomatic pressure.

But these sources said the odds are that the Arab strongman will survive politically despite the military debacle suffered in four days of fighting.

It was noted here that Egypt's acceptance of the truce call came on the heels of hectic diplomatic activity. Soviet Ambassador Dimitri Poyidayev met twice with Nasser Thursday, a third time with Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad.

Western observers assumed the Soviet envoy warned Nasser that any further fighting by Egypt could mean the end of his career. Diplomats suggested that Moscow may have made plain to Nasser that he could no longer count on Soviet political support if he carried on the fighting unreasonably.

Continued Soviet backing could be decisive for Nasser, it was explained, now that his prestige is at its lowest since he emerged as the leader of all Arabs 13 years ago.

The Soviets were understood to have been pressing Nasser for months to observe restraint in the Middle East. A mission to Moscow by Nasser's right-hand man, Field Marshal Abdul Hakim Amer, drew a cool Russian response. When Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko was here last March, he also was reported to have urged moderation.

"The Arabs, with their often romantic view of politics, decided they could still go ahead," a European diplomat said.

"The Russians now must surely be mad at Nasser for messing up things despite their call for caution.

"Imagine, hundreds of millions of dollars worth of Soviet equipment have been lost by the Egyptians in less than a week."

Egyptians took a dim view of the Soviet refusal to get involved in the conflict. The Kremlin's failure to rally behind Egyptian charges of Western support for Israel prompted comments like: "They are leaving us alone."

Apparently fearing that mob violence would not be limited to anti-American outbursts, Egyptian authorities reinforced the Soviet embassy. About 100 troopers were seen taking positions in the embassy garden Thursday.

Diplomats were wary of making any forecast on domestic developments likely to follow, but one said of Nasser:

"It is not the first time that he has weathered a debacle. Think of Sinai in 1956."

However diplomats did not exclude the possibility that a new, more moderate and right-wing government would replace the Nasser regime.

"It is not true that there is no alternative to Nasser," one source said.

"Take Gen. Mohammed Naguib, the first head of the republic. When he showed up in Cairo two years ago he drew big crowds. He is still very popular.

"Or maybe some disappointed general will come back from the front and make a bid to take over. And think of the tens of thousands of middle-road Egyptian intelligentsia who are exiled in Beirut."

P954aed June 9

EB77
(600 UP) xM.E. Nasser

NASSER TEXT

BEIRUT, LEBANON (AP)-FOLLOWING ARE EXCERPTS FROM AN UNOFFICIAL ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF THE CAIRO SPEECH BY GAMAL ABDEL NASSER ANNOUNCING HIS RESIGNATION AS EGYPT'S PRESIDENT:

BROTHERS, WE HAVE BECOME USED TO TALKING TO EACH OTHER WITH OPEN HEARTS AND BEING FRANK WITH EACH OTHER ABOUT THE TRUE FACTS IN TIMES OF VICTORY AND ADVERSITY AND IN THE SWEET AND BITTER HOURS, BELIEVING THAT IN THIS WAY WE CAN ALWAYS FIND OUR PROPER COURSE.

NO MATTER HOW BAD THE CIRCUMSTANCES MAY BE AND NO MATTER HOW DIM IS THE LIGHT, WE CANNOT HIDE FROM OURSELVES THE FACT THAT WE HAVE SUFFERED A GRAVE SETBACK IN THE LAST FEW DAYS.

BUT I AM CONFIDENT THAT WE CAN PASS THROUGH THIS DIFFICULT PHASE IN A SHORT TIME, EVEN THOUGH THIS WILL REQUIRE A LOT OF COURAGE, WISDOM, PATIENCE AND THE CAPABILITY TO ACT WITH HONEST.

WE ALL KNOW HOW THE .IDDLE 3AST CRISIS BEGAN IN THE FIRST HALF OF LAST WEEK. THERE WAS A PLAN BY THE ENEMY TO INVADE SYRIA. THE STATEMENTS OF HIS POLITICAL AND MILITARY LEADERS SAID SO OPENLY. THERE WAS EVIDENCE INDICATING THAT THERE WAS A PLAN. THEN SOURCES OF OUR SYRIAN BROTHERS, DEFINITE ON THIS AND OUR INFORMATION, CORROBORATED IT.

OUR FRIENDS IN THE SOVIET UNION INFORMED THE PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION WHICH VISITED MOSCOW AT THE BEGINNING OF LAST MONTH THAT THERE WAS A PLAN AGAINST THE SYRIANS. WE SAW THAT IT WAS

THAT THERE WAS A PLAN AGAINST THE SYRIANS. WE SAW THAT IT WAS OUR DUTY NOT TO ACCEPT THIS IN SILENCE. BESIDES, IT WAS A DUTY OF ARAB BROTHERHOOD AND ALSO NECESSARY TO NATIONAL SECURITY.

THE ONE WHO STARTS WITH SYRIA CONTINUES WITH EGYPT. OUR FORCES MOVED TO OUR BORDERS WITH AN EFFICIENCY WHICH THE ENEMY ADMITTED TO OUR FRIENDS.

AS A RESULT OF THIS, MANY STEPS WERE NECESSARY, INCLUDING THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS EMERGENCY FORCE AND THE RETURN OF OUR FORCES TO SHARM EL SHEIKH, CONTROLLING THE STRAITS OF TIRAN, WHICH THE ENEMY WAS USING AS ONE OF THE RESULTS OF THE 1956 TRIPARITE AGGRESSION.

THE PASSAGE OF THE ISRAELI FLAG IN FRONT OF OUR FORCES WAS INSUPPORTABLE. IN ADDITION, THERE WERE OTHER REASONS CONNECTED WITH THE DEAREST WISHES OF THE ARAB NATION.

ACCURATE ESTIMATIONS OF THE ENEMY STRENGTH SHOWED US THAT OUR FORCES WITH THEIR HIGH DEGREE OF TRAINING AND ARMAMENT WERE ABLE TO STOP AND REPEL HIM. WE KNEW THAT THE POSSIBILITY OF AN ARMED CONFLICT EXISTED AND WE ACCEPTED IT AND INCLUDED IT IN OUR PLANS.

B78

THERE WERE NATIONAL, ARAB AND INTERNATIONAL FACTORS FACING US, INCLUDING A LETTER FROM THE AMERICAN PRESIDENT, LYNDON JOHNSON, WHICH WAS HANDED TO OUR AMBASSADOR IN WASHINGTON ON MAY 26 URGING SELF-CONTROL AND THAT WE SHOULD NOT BE THE ONES TO START FIGHTING, OTHERWISE WE WOULD FACE GRAVE CONSEQUEENCES.

ON THE SAME NIGHT, THE SOVIET AMBASSADOR URGENTLY ASKED ME TO RECEIVE HIM AT 3:30 IN THE MORNING AND NOTIFIED ME OF AN URGENT REQUEST FROM THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT THAT WE SHOULD NOT BE THE FIRST TO FIRE. ON THE MORNING OF JUNE 5, THE ENEMY STRUCK. WE HAVE TO SAY THAT THE ATTACK CAME IN GREATER STRENGTH THAN WE HAD EXPECTED. BUT WE ALSO MUST SAY WITH CERTAINTY THAT IT CAME WITH MUCH GREATER STRENGTH THAN HE POSSESSED.

THIS SHOWED FROM THE FIRST MOMENTTHAT THERE WAS ANOTHER POWER BEHIND THE ENEMY WHICH HAD COME TO SETTLE ITS ACCOUNTS WITH THE ARAB LIBERATION MOVEMENT. THERE WERE NOTABLE SURPRISES. THE ENEMY WE WERE EXPECTING FROM THE EAST AND THE NORTH CAME FROM THE WEST, PROVING THAT HE HAD BEEN GIVEN FACILITIES BEYOND HIS CAPACITY, SURPASSING THE CALCULATED EXTENT OF HIS STRENGTH.

SECONDLY, THE ENEMY COVERED AT ONE TIME ALL THE MILITARY AND CIVIL AIRPORTS IN EGYPT. THIS MEANS HE DEPENDED ON FORCES OTHER THAN HIS NORMAL ONES TO PROTECT HIS SKIES FROM ANY REACTION ON OUR PART. HE ALSO LEFT OTHER ARAB FRIENDS TO BE DEALT WITH BY OTHER HELP HE WAS ABLE TO GET.

THIRDLY, THERE IS CLEAR EVIDENCE THAT THERE WAS IMPERIALIST COLLUSION WITH THE ENEMY WHO HAD BENEFITED FROM THE LESSONS OF THE PREVIOUS OPEN COLLUSION IN 1956. THIS TIME HE COVERED HIMSELF WITH CUNNING AND HYPOCRISY. IN SPITE OF THIS, IT IS NOW PROVED THAT AMERICAN AND BRITISH AIRCRAFT CARRIERS WERE CLOSE TO THE SHORE OF THE ENEMY, HELPING HIS WAR EFFORT. BRITISH PLANES IN BROAD DAYLIGHT RAIDED POSITIONS ON THE SYRIAN AND EGYPTIAN FRONT.

BESIDES THIS, SOME AMERICAN PLANES UNDERTOOK RECONNAISSANCE MISSIONS OVER SOME OF OUR POSITIONS. THE RESULT OF THIS WAS THAT OUR LAND FORCES WHICH WERE HEROICALLY FIGHTING MOST OF THE BATTLES IN THE OPEN DESERT FOUND THEMSELVES AT THE CRITICAL MOMENT WITH INSUFFICIENT AIR COVER IN THE FACE OF DECISIVE ENEMY AIR SUPERIORITY.

B79

WE THEREFORE CAN SAY WITHOUT EXAGGERATION THAT THE ENEMY WAS OPERATING WITH AIR FORCES OF THREE TIMES HIS USUAL STRENGTH. THIS WAS ALSO WHAT WAS FACED BY THE JORDANIAN ARMY, WHICH FOUGHT A HEROIC BATTLE UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF KING HUSSEIN. I CAN SAY WITH JUSTIFICATION AND SINCERITY THAT HIS STAND WAS ADMIRABLE.

THERE WERE OTHER HONORABLE AND ADMIRABLE STANDS. THE ALGERIAN PEOPLE UNDER THEIR GREAT LEADER, HOUARI BOUMEDIENNE, CONTRIBUTED TO THE BATTLE WITHOUT RESERVATION. THE IRAQI PEOPLE UNDER THEIR SINCERE LEADER ABDUL RAHMAN AREF ALSO CONTRIBUTED TO THE BATTLE WITHOUT RESERVATION. THE SYRIAN ARMY FOUGHT A HEROIC BATTLE STRENGTHENED BY THE GREAT SYRIAN PEOPLE AND THE LEADERSHIP OF THEIR NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

THE PEOPLES AND THE GOVERNMENTS OF SUDAN, KUWAIT, YEMEN, LEBANON, TUNISIA AND MOROCCO TOOK HONORABLE STANDS.

THERE WERE NATIONS OUTSIDE THE ARAB WORLD WHICH EXTENDED TO US INESTIMABLE MORAL SUPPORT. BUTHE PLOT, AND WE MUST SAY THIS WITH THE COURAGE OF MEN, WAS BIGGER AND STRONGER. THE ENEMY CONCENTRATED MAINLY ON THE EGYPTIAN FRONT, WHICH HE ATTACKED WITH ALL HIS MAIN FORCES--TANKS AND INFANTRY STRENGTHENED BY AN AIR SUPERIORITY WHOSE EXTENT I HAVE PREVIOUSLY EXPLAINED TO YOU. THE NATURE OF THE DESERT DID NOT PERMIT A COMPLETE DEFENSE ESPECIALLY IN VIEW OF THE AIR SUPERIORITY.

(MORE)

DF655PED

JUN 9 1967

B109

Nasser

(500)
BEIRUT NASSER TEXT B77-79 ADD: SUPERIORITY.
"I REALIZED DEVELOPMENT OF THE ARMED CONFLICT MIGHT NOT BE IN OUR FAVOR AND I TRIED, WITH OTHERS, TO EMPLOY ALL THE RESOURCES OF THE ARAB NATION. ARAB OIL ENTERED TO PLAY ITS ROLE, AND SO DID THE SUEZ CANAL.
OUR ARMED FORCES IN SINAI WERE FORCED TO EVACUATE THE FIRST LINE OF DEFENSE. THEY FOUGHT HUGE BATTLES WITH TANKS AND PLANES FROM THE SECOND DEFENSE LINE.
THEN WE ACCEPTED THE CEASE-FIRE RESOLUTION, BECAUSE OF ASSURANCES IN THE SOVIET PROPOSAL AT THE U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL, BECAUSE OF FRENCH STAEMENTS THAT NOBODY WOULD BE ALLOWED TO UNDERTAKE ANY TERRITORIAL EXPANSION AFTER THE LATEST AGGRESSION, AND ALSO BECAUSE OF WORLD PUBLIC OPINION, ESPECIALLY IN AFRICA AND ASIA, WHICH COULD SEE OUR STAND AND COULD SEE THE UGLINESS OF THE WORLD POWER WHICH ATTACKED US.
WE HAVE BEFORE US A NUMBER OF URGENT DUTIES. THE FIRST ONE IS TO REMOVE THE EFFECTS OF THIS AGGRESSION AGAINST US, AND TO STAND FIRMLY WITH THE ARAB NATIONS. IN SPITE OF THE SETBACK, THE ARAB NATION WITH ALL ITS RESOURCES CAN INSIST ON THE REMOVAL OF ALL THE EFFECTS OF THE AGGRESSION.
THE SECOND DUTY IS TO LEARN THE LESSON OF THE SETBACK, AND IN THIS RESPECT THERE ARE THREE VITAL FACTS:
1--THE DESTRUCTION OF IMPERIALISM IN THE ARAB NATION WILL LEAVE ISRAEL ON ITS OWN, AND NO MATTER WHAT THE CIRCUMSTANCES AND NO MATTER HOW LONG THE TIME, THE ARABS' OWN FORCE IS GREATER AND MORE CAPABLE OF ACTION.
2--THE GUIDING OF THE ARAB INTERESTS IN THE SERVICE OF ARAB RIGHTS IS A PRIMARY GUARANTEE. THE U.S. SIXTH FLEET USED ARAB PETROLEUM AND THERE ARE BASES WHICH WERE PLACED AS FORTRESSES, DESPITE THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE, IN THE SERVICES OF AGGRESSION.
3--WHAT IS NEEDED NOW IS A UNFIED VOICE BY THE ENTIRE ARAB NATION.
WE NOW REACH AN IMPORTANT POINT IN THIS SOUL SEARCHING BY ASKING OURSELVES--DOES THIS MEAN WE DO NOT ACCEPT RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE CONSEQUENCES OF THIS SETBACK?
I TELL YOU TRUTHFULLY THAT I AM READY TO ASSUME THE TOTAL RESPONSIBILITY. I HAVE TAKEN A DECISION WITH WHICH I WANT YOU ALL TO HELP ME.
I HAVE DECIDED TO GIVE UP COMPLETELY AND FINALLY EVERY ROLE AND RETURN TO THE RANKS OF THE PEOPLE TO DO MY DUTY WITH THEM LIKE EVERY OTHER CITIZEN.
THE FORCES OF IMPERIALISM IMAGINE THAT ABDEL NASSER IS THEIR ENEMY. I WANT IT TO BE CLEAR TO THEM THAT IT IS THE ENTIRE ARAB NATION AND NOT GAMAL ABDEL NASSER.
THE FORCES HOSTILE TO THE ARAB MOVEMENT ALWAYS TRY TO PICTURE IT AS ABDEL NASSER'S EMPIRE. THAT IS NOT SO, FOR THE HOPE FOR ARAB UNITY BEGAN BEFORE GAMAL ABDEL NASSER.

EB110
I HAVE ALWAYS TOLD YOU THAT IT IS THE NATION THAT SURVIVES. WHATEVER NASSER'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE CAUSES OF HIS HOMELAND HE IS BUT AN EXPRESSION OF THE POPULAR WILL AND NOT THE CREATOR OF THAT WILL.
IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE 110 OF THE PROVISIONAL CONSTITUTION, PROMULGATED IN MARCH 1964, I HAVE ASKED MY COLLEAGUE, FRIEND AND BROTHER, ZAKARIA MOHIEDDIN, TO TAKE OVER THE POST OF PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC AND TO CARRY OUT THE CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS.
(END TEXT)
FP920PED JUNE 9

JUN 9 1967

Nasser

(resignation)

see: Middle East

JUN 9 1967

A063
Nasser Aftermath Bjt 350, 2 takes total 550
AP News Analysis
By WILLIAM L. RYAN
AP Special Correspondent

Nasser

Nothing could dramatize the extent of the Arab world's humiliattion at the hands of Israel so much as the departure of Gamal Abdel Nasser from his pinnacle as Arab leader. It would mean the defeat of Arabdom was complete.

Nasser said his decision to quit would be subject to discussion in Egypt's National Assembly Saturday. But one way or the other, it appeared Nasser had reached the end of the road. And that indicates new woes for the Arab world, new troubles for the big powers in their search for stability in that sensitive part of the world.

Nasser, for all his shortcomings, has been a world figure. No Arab on the stage at this moment could take his place or even approach the stature he has enjoyed. That means a prospective vacuum of leadership promising turmoil.

The history of Nasser is a history of tragedy. He was the personification of Arab dreams—in a modern world—of recapturing some of their lost ancient glories.

The search for a pan-Arab identity, at best an elusive goal, was the motivation behind Nasser. He described his Egypt as being at the center of two geographic circles, the Arab world and Africa.

"For some reason," he wrote, "it seems thathin the Arab circle there is a role wandering aimlessly."

He tried to fill that role. Nationalists rallied to him because he had thumbed his nose at the United States and the West, whom the Arabs blamed not only for the creation of Israel but for virtually all their miseries.

Nasser was able to rally the Arab nationalists, though he made many enemies in doing it. He plagued the existence of King Hussein of Jordan and the royal house of Saudi Arabia. He was behind the scenes of many a cricis, many a coup, many a revolutionary uprising.

Nasser was a thorn in the side of Britain and France when he nationalized the Suez Canal in 1956 and provoked them to conspire with Israel to attack and humiliate them. The idea then was to bring Nasser down. It failed, first because of Soviet and American intervention and second because the participation of Paris and London in the plot excused Nasser's defeat and made him a hero all over again.

He seized the canal, he made it stick and he made it run efficiently in spite of all the gloomy predictions from Europe and the United States that the Egyptians would make a mess of it.

There would have been cheering in Europe and America 11 years ago if Nasser had fallen then. The cheers are likely to be more muted now since it will compound the confusion left by the war. Not the least of the dangers, it likely will generate revolutionary unrest in other Arab areas against existing regimes.

MORE
MC529ped June 9

JUN 9 1967

A064
Nasser Aftermath, 200 take 2

That means that in the long run Nasser's fall could hurt those in the West who once were eager to see him downed. It could mean additional threat to the oil Western Europe gets from the Arab East, should the departure of Nasser set off a chain reaction.

The Arabs will be feeling betrayed on all sides, the revolutionaries among them prey to desperation.

For Egypt, the defeat in the war and the fall of the man revered by many fellaheen—the peasants—spell more tragedy. Even though he spent much of the country's wealth on arms, he tried also to point it toward the day when it would be lifted from the ranks of sick nations.

The embittered Arabs could blame the Russians for much of their troubles. Russian arms and what they took as indications of Russian support emboldened them to make their gamble in courting war with Israel. When the Russians backed away, choosing to avoid deep world crisis, the rug was pulled from under Nasser and the Arabs.

Moscow had found Nasser a risky investment. Evidently the Kremlin had little faith in his ability to stand up to total war against Israel. Probably the Russians played a big role in pressuring him to accede to a cease-fire.

Once Nasser was obliged to do that, he was, so far as his claim to Arab leadership was concerned, already finished.
MC533ped June 9

A077

Nasser

Nassar

JUN 4 1967

LONDON, AP - Egypt's President Gamal Abdel Nasser told a British television audience Sunday night he does not seek a confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union.

In a recorded interview with Anthony Nutting, former British minister of state, Nasser was asked: "Supposing the United States were to try to force the issue in the Strait of Tiran, would the Russians then come to your aid?"

He replied: "Well, I don't know. I can't answer this question. It is for the Russians to decide and I cannot ask the Russians to come to support us.

"We don't want any confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union. We insist on our sovereignty and we insist on our rights and we will not have any country force its way into the Strait of Tiran."

DF645ped June 4

£A91WX
(270) NASSER
BY ENDRE MARTON
ASSOCIATED PRESS WRITER
WASHINGTON, MAY 9(AP)-THE UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC WILL HAVE TO MANAGE ITS FOOD PROBLEMS WITHOUT AMERICAN HELP WHEN THE PRESENT U. S. AID PROGRAM EXPIRES JUNE 30, AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES SAID TODAY.

THIS MEANS, THESE SOURCES SAID THAT THE UNITED STATES IS NOT CONSIDERING EGYPT'S REQUEST FOR A NEW $150-MILLION FOOD-FOR-PEACE PROGRAM. AND THEY ADD THIS GOVERNMENT IS UNLIKELY TO DO SO UNLESS PRESIDENT GAMAL ABDEL NASSER HALTS HIS BELLICOSE STATEMENTS WHICH FRUSTRATE ADMINISTRATION EFFORTS TO POPULARIZE IN CONGRESS THE ADVANTAGES OF BEING NICE TO THE ARAB LEADER.

OFFICIALLY THE WORD STILL IS THAT THERE IS NO DECISION ON NASSER'S REQUEST FOR WHEAT, FROZEN POULTRY AND EDIBLE OILS WHICH EGYPT ASKED FOR THE COMING FISCAL YEAR.

INFORMED SOURCES, HOWEVER, DO NOT CONCEAL THAT THE ISSUE IS ON A SHELF AND WILL REMAIN THERE AT LEAST UNTIL NASSER MAKES ANOTHER 180-DEGREE TURN IN HIS ATTITUDE.

ON THE SHELF ALONGSIDE THE FOOD PROPOSAL IS A NASSER REQUEST FOR INDUSTRIAL LOANS OF $100 MILLION.

EGYPT WILL NOT FEEL IMMEDIATELY THE LACK OF AMERICAN FOOD PRODUCTS, OFFICIALS BELIEVE, BUT HELP WILL BE BADLY NEEDED NEXT WINTER.

THERE IS NO EXPLANATION FOR NASSER'S AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR IN RECENT WEEKS, OFFICIALS SAID.

IN A MAY DAY SPEECH NASSER THREATENED TO INVADE SAUDI ARABIA AND SEIZE TWO TOWNS HE SUSPECTS ARE USED BY YEMEN ROYALISTS IN THEIR WAR AGAINST THE REPUBLICANS. AND IN AN INTERVIEW WITH THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORP., HE SAID HE WOULD LAUNCH A PREVENTIVE WAR AGAINST ISRAEL IF THAT COUNTRY PROCEEDS WITH THE ALLEGED PRODUCTION OF ATOMIC WEAPONS. IN ANOTHER INTERVIEW WITH A LEFTIST INDIAN WEEKLY HE DEFENDED RED CHINA AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

EG636PED

£AWPWX
NI

£A92

Nasser

MAY 9 1966

EA104

WITH MOSCOW (230)

CAIRO, FEB. 22 (AP)-PRESIDENT GAMAL ABDEL NASSER REPEATED TODAY HIS WARNING THAT ARABS WOULD HAVE TO RESORT TO A PREVENTIVE WAR IF ISRAEL IS PRODUCING ATOMIC WEAPONS.

IN A SPEECH ON THIS ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNITY BETWEEN EGYPT AND SYRIA, WHICH WAS RPUTURED FIVE YEARS AGO, NASSER SAID "IF WE FEEL ISRAEL IS ON ITS WAY TO PRODUCING AGOMIC WEAPONS THEN THERE IS NOTHING FOR ARAB NATIONS TO DO EXCEPT RESORT TO A PREVENTIVE WAR. WE THUS WOULD BE PROTECTING ARAB PEOPLES AGINST ZIONIST CONSPIRACIE

AGAINST ZIONIST CONSPIRACIES."

NASSER TOUCHED ON THE QUESTION OF ARMS SHIPMENTS TO ISRAEL AND SAID A RECENT ONE FROM THE UNITED STATES (PATTON TANKS) "REFLECTS AMERICA'S POLICY AIMING AT PROTECTING AND CONSOLIDATING ISRAEL... THIS IS EXPRESSIVE OF AMERICA'S HOSTILE POLICY AGAINST THE ARAB NATION AND ARAB PEOPLES."

NASSER SAID ISRAEL ALSO HAD MANAGED TO OBTAIN AN ATOMIC REACTOR AND ITS LEADERS OFTEN HINTED THEY WOULD BE PRODUCING ATOMIC WEAPONS.

"THIS IS A THREAT TO THE ARAB NATION... ISRAEL CANNOT BY ITSELF PRODUCE ATOMIC ARMS UNLESS THE WEST FURNISHES IT WITH SUPPORT."

NASSER SAID ISRAEL ALWAYS STANDS AGAINST ARAB NATIONAL UNITY BECAUSE IT FEELS UNITY MEANS THE OBLITERATION OF ISRAEL WHILE DISUNITY AMONG THE ARABS DELAYS THE DAY WHEN THE ARAB PEOPLE OF PALESTINE WILL RECLAIM THEIR HOMELAND.

NASSER SAID AMONG THE ENEMIES OF UNITY WERE ALSO IMPERIALISM AND ARAB REACTIONARIES WHO WERE ALLIED WITH THE IMPERIALISTS.

RA/SS734PES

A153

(230)

CAIRO--FIRST ADD NASSER (A104) X X X IMPERIALISTS.

NASSER TRADITIONALLY DELIVERS A MAJOR ADDRESS ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE ABORTIVE LINKING IN 1958 OF SYRIA AND EGYPT.

IRONICALLY, TODAY'S SPEECH MARKING THE OCCASION, THE SO-CALLED UNITY DAY, CONTAINED SHARP CRITICISMS OF ARAB LEADERS INCLUDING PRESIDENT BOURGUIBA OF TUNISIA, KING FAISAL OF SAUDI ARABIA AND THE SHAH OF IRAN.

NASSER CALLED THE IRANIAN THRONE SHAKY AND SAID THE THREAT AGAINST THE SHAH COMES NOT FROM THE UAR "BUT FROM THE OPPRESSED PEOPLE OF IRAN."

NASSER LABELLED PROPOSALS FOR A SO-CALLED ISLAMIC PACT, REPORTEDLY SUPPORTED BY FAISAL, A CONTINUATION OF THE DEFUNCT BAGHDAD PACT.

"AN ISLAMIC PACT IS AN IMPERIALIST PLOT WHICH EXPOSES WESTERN POLICY IN THE MIDDLE EAST" NASSER SAID.

"ITS FORMULATORS ARE IN WASHINGTON AND LONDON. ITS CHIEF AIM IS AGAINST SOCIAL PROGRESS AND NATIONALIST MOVEMENTS IN ARAB STATES AND IT SEEKS TO PLACE ARAB STATES WITHIN THE REALM OF WESTERN INFLUENCE.

"IT IS ONE LAST DESPERATE FIGHT BY IMPERIALISTS AND REACTIONARIES AGAINST THE PROGRESSIVE ARAB REVOLUTIONARY MARCH."

FAISAL NEVER HAS PUBLICLY ANNOUNCED HE IS TRYING TO FORM AN ISLAMIC PACT IN THE MIDDLE EAST. BUT HIS RECENT CONTACTS WITH THE SHAH OF IRAN AND KING HUSSEIN OF JORDAN HAVE BEEN INTERPRETED AS MOVES TO CREATE A CONSERVATIVE ALLIANCE.

FAISAL'S DIPLOMATIC ACTIVITIES HAVE STIRRED PARTICULAR INTEREST AMONG IMPARTIAL OBSERVERS IN VIEW OF THE CURRENT STALEMATE IN ATTEMPTS TO IMPLEMENT THE JEDDAH ACCORD FOR PEACE IN YEMEN.

AF1042PES

CLR 1043PES A154NXT

FEB 22 1966

TA933PED

Nasser

£A139

CAIRO, OCT. 14 (AP)-PRESIDENT NASSER'S SECOND DAUGHTER MONA, 17, WAS MARRIED TODAY TO A YOUNG EGYPTIAN ARMY FIRST LIEUTENANT CHEMIST, ASHRAF MARAWAN, 23.

MONA, A JUNIOR STUDENT AT THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF CAIRO, WILL CONTINUE HER STUDIES IN ECONOMICS.

ASHRAF IS DESCENDED FROM A FAMILY OF ARMY OFFICERS AND HIS FATHER IS AN OLD FRIEND OF NASSER.

NASSER'S ELDER DAUGHTER, HODA, WAS MARRIED A YEAR AGO TO HATEM SADEK, A GRADUATE OF CAIRO UNIVERSITY'S FACULTY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE AND ECONOMICS.

TA935PED

OCT 14 5961

A86

Nasser

(190)

CAIRO, SEPT. 4 (AP)-THOUSANDS OF EGYPTIANS WELCOMED PRESIDENT GAMAL ABDEL NASSER HOME TODAY FROM TALKS WITH OFFICIALS IN THE SOVIET UNION AND YUGOSLAVIA.

IN BOTH COUNTRIES NASSER PRESENTED WHAT WAS DESCRIBED HERE AS A PEACE PLAN FOR VIET NAM. DETAILS HAVE NOT BEEN DISCLOSED.

IN A COMMUNIQUE ENDING HIS VISIT TO YUGOSLAVIA, NASSER JOINED PRESIDENT TITO IN CALLING FOR AN END TO THE U.S. BOMBING ATTACKS ON COMMUNIST NORTH VIET NAM.

THE COMMUNIQUE CLAIMED IMPERIALISM AND COLONIALISM ARE THE CAUSES OF INTERNATIONAL TENSION AND CLASHES.

AS FOR VIET NAM, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID:

"AN URGENT SUSPENSION OF BOMBING OF THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF (NORTH) VIET NAM IS INDISPENSIBLE AS WELL AS AN ADEQUATE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GENEVA AGREEMENTS OF 1954.

"THE CURRENT UNFAVORABLE DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS HAS, IN ESSENCE, BEEN CAUSED BY THE TENDENCY OF VIOLATING THE BASIC PRINCIPLES THAT HAVE ALREADY BEEN ACKNOWLEDGED IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND THAT ARE CONTAINED IN THE U.N. CHARTER, IN THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE BANDUNG CONFERENCE OF 1955, THE CONFERENCE OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES IN BELGRADE IN 1961 AND THE CONFERENCE OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES IN CAIRO IN 1964."

DM514PED

SEP 4 1965

NASSER

SEP 3 1965

VIET NAM - US

A135

NL NASSER-TITO (WITH MOSCOW A85)

BELGRADE, YUGOSLAVIA, SEPT. 1 (AP)-EGYPTIAN PRESIDENT GAMAL ABDEL NASSER, ON ARRIVAL HERE FROM KREMLIN CONFERENCES, BEGAN TALKS TODAY WITH YUGOSLAV PRESIDENT TITO.

IT WAS BELIEVED VIET NAM WAS HIGH ON THE AGENDA. BOTH MEN HAVE COME UP WITH PEACE PLANS FOR SOUTHEAST ASIA, BUT HAVE HAD NO APPARENT SUCCESS IN INTERESTING THE COMBATANTS.

TITO GAVE A BANQUET FOR NASSER AND THE TWO WILL CONTINUE THEIR DISCUSSIONS TOMORROW AT TITO'S VACATION HIDEAWAY, BRIONI ISLAND.

ED940PED

Nasser

SEP 1 1965

A85
NIGHT LEAD NASSER (240)
BY JOHN WEYLAND
ASSOCIATED PRESS WRITER

Nasser

MOSCOW, SEPT. 1 (AP)-EGYPT'S PRESIDENT GAMAL ABDEL NASSER JOINED SOVIET LEADERS TODAY IN DEMANDING AN IMMEDIATE END TO AMERICAN BOMBING OF NORTH VIET NAM.

THEY ISSUED A JOINT COMMUNIQUE WHICH ALSO CALLED FOR "COMPLETE IMPLEMENTATION" OF THE 1954 GENEVA AGREEMENTS ON INDOCHINA. ONE SECTION OF THESE BANNED FOREIGN TROOPS AND MILITARY BASES FROM THE AREA, AND THIS CALL COULD BE INTERPRETED AS TELLING U.S. FORCES TO GET OUT OF SOUTH VIET NAM.

BUT THERE WAS NO MENTION IN THE COMMUNIQUE OF THE PEACE PLAN FOR VIET NAM THAT NASSER REPORTEDLY BROUGHT WITH HIM FROM CAIRO.

AFTER ISSUING THE COMMUNIQUE, NASSER FLEW TO BELGRADE FOR CONSULTATIONS WITH YUGOSLAV PRESIDENT TITO--ALSO THE AUTHOR OF A VIET NAM PEACE PLAN.

NASSER HAD ALREADY SIDED WITH THE SOVIET POSITION ON VIET NAM IN EARLIER SPEECHES HERE IN WHICH HE CONDEMNED "AMERICAN AGGRESSION." HE CAME TO MOSCOW SEEKING FURTHER SUPPORT FOR HIS ECONOMICALLY TROUBLED COUNTRY.

EGYPTIAN OFFICIALS SAID THAT THE TWO COUNTRIES AGREED TO START TALKS NEXT MONTH ON A FIVE-YEAR TRADE TREATY. THEY SAID IT IS PLANNED TO INCREASE SOVIET-EGYPTIAN TRADE MORE THAN HAS BEEN DONE SINCE 1953. IN THOSE 13 YEARS THERE WAS A TEN-FOLD INCREASE.

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID SOVIET PREMIER ALEXEI N. KOSYGIN, COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER LEONID I. BREZHNEV AND SOVIET PRESIDENT ANASTAS I. MIKOYAN ALL ACCEPTED NASSER'S INVITATION TO VISIT CAIRO. NASSER SAID YESTERDAY HE EXPECTED THE SOVIET LEADERS EARLY NEXT YEAR.

ED647PED

SEP 1 1965

B92 (Q)

Nasser

(170)
MOSCOW--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD NASSER (A85) X X X NEXT YEAR.

THE COMMUNIQUE ALSO CALLED IT A "SACRED DUTY TO HELP THE LIBERATION OF PEOPLES FROM BOTH OLD AND NEW FORMS OF COLONIALISM, BUT DID NOT GO BEYOND THIS GENERALITY.

NASSER AGREED WITH THE SOVIET LEADERS ON A NUMBER OF OTHER INTERNATIONAL ISSUES, SUCH AS THE CONGO, YEMEN AND CYPRUS. THE COMMUNIQUE CAME OUT FOR GIVING RED CHINA A SEAT IN THE UNITED NATIONS, ENDING THE EXISTENCE OF FOREIGN MILITARY BASES AND INTRODUCING NON-NUCLEAR ZONES AROUND THE GLOBE.

IT ALSO OPPOSED THE SPREAD OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS THROUGH MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS. THAT WOULD PUT EGYPT IN OPPOSITION TO THE MULTILATERAL NUCLEAR FORCE SUPPORTED BY THE UNITED STATES AND WEST GERMANY.

NASSER DID ANOTHER FAVOR FOR THE SOVIET UNION BY SUPPORTING ITS BID TO BE INVITED TO THE NEXT AFRICAN-ASIAN CONFERENCE IN NOVEMBER. THE RED CHINESE OPPOSE THIS.

PROBABLY IN RETURN, NASSER WON SOVIET BACKING FOR THE ARAB POSITION ON PALESTINE AND A DENUNCIATION OF WEST GERMANY FOR ALLEGEDLY SUPPLYING ISRAEL WITH WEAPONS TO ATTACK THE ARAB STATES.

LU657PED

B16 Q
-ALL POINTS-
AMS BUDGET (400)
NIGHT LEAD NASSER
BY JOHN F. WEYLAND
ASSOCIATED PRESS WRITER

Nasser

MOSCOW, AUG. 31 (AP)-PRESIDENT GAMAL ABDEL NASSER OF THE UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC JOINED PRESIDENT ANASTAS I. MIKOYAN TODAY IN ASSAILING U.S. POLICY IN VIET NAM.

NASSER TOLD A SOVIET-EGYPTIAN FRIENDSHIP MEETING NEAR THE WINDUP OF HIS MOSCOW VISIT THAT HIS COUNTRY IS INCREASINGLY DENOUNCING "U.S. AGGRESSION" AND "SOMEBODY'S EARS IN WASHINGTON ARE GOING TO ACHE BECAUSE OF THIS."

MIKOYAN CALLED THE FIGHTING IN VIET NAM A "DIRTY WAR" AND ASSERTED IT SHOWED UP "THE WEAKNESS OF THE U.S. IMPERIALISTS."

MIKOYAN SAID THE "UNITED STATES HAS NEVER BEFORE BEEN SO DISCREDITED IN THE EYES OF THE WORLD." HE REPEATED SOVIET DEMANDS FOR A PEACE SETTLEMENT IN VIET NAM WHICH THE UNITED STATES HAS REPEATEDLY REJECTED.

THESE INCLUDE A CESSATION OF THE BOMBING OF COMMUNIST NORTH VIET NAM AND THE WITHDRAWAL OF U.S. TROOPS FROM SOUTH VIET NAM.

THE TWO PRESIDENTS ALSO PRAISED THE REVOLUTIONS IN EACH OTHER'S COUNTRIES AND PROCLAIMED SIMILAR VIEWS ON INTERNATIONAL ISSUES.

"WE ARE FULLY SATISFIED WITH THE STATE OF OUR RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC," MIKOYAN SAID TO HEAVY APPLAUSE FROM THE WORKERS DELEGATIONS AND OTHER GUESTS IN THE GREAT KREMLIN PALACE HALL. "OUR POSITIONS ON ALL MAJOR PROBLEMS OF OUR TIME ARE CLOSE AND IDENTICAL."

NASSER RECIPROCATED BY SAYING: "ARAB-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP IS THE AIM WHICH WE ATTAINED IN SPITE OF THE BIG OBSTACLES STANDING IN OUR ROAD. THE UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN OUR TWO COUNTRIES IS BECOMING STILL DEEPER AS A RESULT OF OUR EXCHANGES OF OPINION, OUR CONSTRUCTIVE DISCUSSIONS."

B17 Q

IN VIEW OF NASSER'S CONDEMNATION OF U.S. POLICY, THE VIET NAM PEACE PLAN HE IS REPORTED TO HAVE BROUGHT WITH HIM SEEMED TO HAVE LITTLE CHANCE OF ACCEPTANCE BY THE UNITED STATES.

HE MADE WHAT APPEARED TO BE A REFERENCE TO SUCH A PLAN IN SAYING: "WITHOUT LIMITING OURSELVES TO DENUNCIATION, WE ARE TRYING TO BRING INTO PLAY, ALONG WITH OTHER PEACE-LOVING PEOPLES, FORCES IN THE INTERNATIONAL ARENA TO OPPOSE THIS AGGRESSION."

THERE WAS NO FAVORABLE WORD FOR THE UNITED STATES IN NASSER'S 25-MINUTE SPEECH.

THE VERY FRIENDLY TONE ON BOTH THE SOVIET AND EGYPTIAN SIDES WHICH HAS MARKED NASSER'S VISIT INDICATED THAT HE HAS FOUND FRIENDS IN THE NEW SOVIET LEADERS.

THE U.A.R. PRESIDENT HAD BEEN GREATLY HELPED BY NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV, GETTING BOTH HEAVY ECONOMIC AND MILITARY AID FROM THE SOVIET UNION. THIS IS HIS FIRST VISIT TO MOSCOW SINCE KHRUSHCHEV'S OUSTER LAST OCTOBER AND HE REPORTEDLY WANTED REASSURANCES THAT SOVIET AID WOULD CONTINUE AT A HIGH RATE. SO FAR THE SOVIET UNION HAS GRANTED $270 MILLION IN CREDITS TO BUILD THE ASWAN POWER AND IRRIGATION DAM ON THE NILE.

THE KREMLIN ANNOUNCED MONDAY NIGHT IT HAD AGREED TO AN "ENORMOUS DEAL" TO SUPPLY AN ELECTRIC POWER LINE FROM THE ASWAN DAM TO CAIRO.

NASSER IS LEAVING WEDNESDAY AFTER A FIVE-DAY VISIT FOR BELGRADE TO MEET WITH PRESIDENT TITO.

ED217PED

#B19 (Q)
---ALL POINTS---
AMS BUDGET NIGHT LEAD NASSER (460)

Nasser

BY HENRY S. BRADSHER
ASSOCIATED PRESS WRITER
MOSCOW, AUG. 30 (AP)-PRESIDENT AGAMAL ABDEL NASSER HAS DISCUSSED WITH SOVIET LEADERS "AN OVER-ALL CONCEPTION" FOR ENDING THE VIET NAM WAR AND HAS GOTTEN A FAVORABLE RESPONSE, EGYPTIAN SOURCES SAID TODAY.

THE INFORMANTS CLOSE TO THE DELEGATION OF THE UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC'S PRESIDENT, SAID NASSER HAS BEEN "EXPLORING CERTAIN IDEAS" ON VIET NAM. HE ALSO IS IN CONTACT WITH OTHER COMMUNIST COUNTRIES AND, INDIRECTLY, WITH THE UNITED STATES, THEY ADDED. THEY POINTED TO NASSER'S SPEECH AT A KREMLIN BANQUET LAST FRIDAY AS INDICATING HIS THINKING.

NASSER THEN CALLED U.S. AIR RAIDS ON NORTH VIET NAM "AGGRESSION WHICH AROUSES THE INDIGNATION OF WORLD OPINION." HE CALLED THE RAIDS A DANGER "THREATENING THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD..."

THE EGYPTIAN SOURCES SAID TODAY THE SOVIET UNION WELCOMED NASSER'S INITIATIVE. IT FOLLOWED DISCUSSIONS ON VIET NAM THAT NASSER HAS HAD WITH PREMIER CHOU EN-LAI OF CHINA, PRIME MINISTER LAL BAHADUR SHASTRI OF INDIA AND PRESIDENT TITO OF YUGOSLAVIA.

NASSER IS CONTINUING HERE TO DISCUSS HIS IDEAS BEFORE PUTTING FORWARD ANY PUBLIC PROPOSALS, THE EGYPTIANS ADDED. IN THE PAST, THE SOVIET UNION HAS REFUSED TO REACT PUBLICLY TO SUGGESTED WAYS OF SOLVING VIET NAM PROBLEMS, SAYING IT IS THE BUSINESS OF COUNTRIES DIRECTLY INVOLVED.

THE INFORMANTS DECLINED TO SPECIFY THE NATURE OF NASSER'S "OVER-ALL CONCEPTION." ALTHOUGH THEY DID NOT DESCRIBE IT AS A PEACE PLAN, THEY INDICATED IT WAS THE SAME PROGRAM REPORTED FRIDAY FROM CAIRO AS NASSER FLEW HERE ON A VISIT.

AUTHORATIVE SOURCES IN CIRO SAID THEN NASSER HAS A PLAN WHICH INCLUDES A CEASE-FIRE AND FREEZING OF THE PRESENT BOUNDARY BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH VIET NAM, A U.S.TROOP WITHDRAWAL AND TALKS ALONG THE LINES OF THE 1954 GENEVA CONFERENCE ON INDOCHINA.

#B20
THE UNITED STATES HAS SAID IT WILL NOT WITHDRAW IF THAT MEANS ABANDONING THE SAIGON GOVERNMENT. BUT REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON HAVE INDICATED FLEXIBILITY IN THE U.S. POSITION AS SOME SOLUTION FOR THE VIET NAM PROBLEM IS SOUGHT.

THE INFORMANTS HERE SAID NASSER HAS BEEN IN TOUCH WITH THE UNITED STATES THROUGH A EUROPEAN POWER OTHER THAN BRITAIN.

THEY SAID NASSER'S "OVER-ALL CONCEPTION" IS "IN LINE WITH THE WISHES OF THE PEOPLE OF VIET NAM AND THE DICTATES OF PEACE."
A JOINT COMMUNIQUE TO BE ISSUED WHEN NASSER LEAVES WEDNESDAY FOR TALKS WITH TITO IN BELGRADE WILL REFLECT THE IDEAS, THEY ADDED. THEN, WHEN HE RETURNS TO CAIRO, NASSER PROBABLY WILL BE IN TOUCH WITH PEKING AND HANOIS, THEY COMMENTED.

VIET NAM HAS BEEN ONE OF THE MAIN TOPICS OF FIVE MEETINGS OF NASSER AND THE TOP SOVIET LEADERS: FIRST SECRETARY LEONID I. BREZHNEV OF THE SOVIET COMMUNIST PARTY, PREMIER ALEXI N. KOSYGIN, PRESIDENT ANASTAS I. MIKOYAN, FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI A. GROMYKO AND OTHERS. THE TURNOUT OF THESE TOP MEN IN THE SOVIET SYSTEM HAS SUGGESTED GREAT ATTENTION TO NASSER'S VISITZM
NASSER CANCELED A SIGHTSEEING EXPEDITION THIS

SUGGESTED GREAT ATTENTION TO NASSER'S VISIT".
NASSER CANCELED A SIGHTSEEING EXPEDITION THIS AFTERNOON FOR MORE TALKS WITH THE SOVIET LEADERS. TOMORROW HE WILL MAKE A SPEECH AT A KREMLIN "FRIENDSHIP MEETING."
RQ236PED

B39 Q
-ALL POINTS-

Nasser

MOSCOW-FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD NASSER B19-20 X X X MEETING."
TASS ANNOUNCED THAT A CONTRACT HAS BEEN SIGNED FOR THE SUPPLY OF SOVIET EQUIPMENT AND MATERIAL FOR THE MAIN ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION LINE BETWEEN THE ASWAN DAM AND CAIRO. TASS SAID "THE ENORMOUS" DEAL INVOLVES 730,000 INSULATORS, OVER 30,000 TONS OF WIRE, AND 6,000 PYLONS. NO VALUE FOR THE DEAL WAS GIVEN NOR ANY EXPLANATION OF ITS FINANCIAL TERMS.
RJ345PED

A51
(270)
BY DAVID LANCASHIRE
CAIRO, JULY 26 (AP)-PRESIDENT GAMAL ABDEL NASSER DENIED TODAY PUBLISHED REPORTS THAT EGYPTIAN AIR FORCE OFFICERS TRIED TO BOMB HIS ALEXANDRIA VILLA 10 DAYS AGO.

ADDRESSING 50,000 CHEERING EGYPTIANS AT A RALLY AT ALEXANDRIA CELEBRATING THE 13TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE OVERTHROW OF KING FAROUK AND THE 1956 NATIONALIZATION OF THE SUEZ CANAL, NASSER SAID REPORTS IN BEIRUT NEWSPAPERS LAST THURSDAY THAT AN EGYPTIAN BOMBER WAS SHOT DOWN WHILE TRYING TO ATTACK HIS RESIDENCE WERE FALSE AND THAT NO MILITARY OFFICERS HAD BEEN ARRESTED.

THE BEIRUT REPORTS NAMED THE RINGLEADER AS SQUADRON LEADER MOHAMMED ISSA NASR.

"THESE REPORTS ARE NOTHING BUT LIES," SAID NASSER. "WE HAVE NO OFFICER IN THE AIR FORCE BY THIS NAME. THEY SAID WE ARRESTED HUNDREDS OF OFFICERS IN THE ARMED FORCES. OUR ARMED FORCES ARE OPERATING NORMALLY. PILOTS SIT IN THEIR MIG FIGHTERS 24 HOURS A DAY TO TAKE OFF AGAINST THE ENEMY AT A MINUTES NOTICE, IF NEED BE.

"THERE WAS NO PLOT AND THERE WERE NO ARRESTS.

"IMPERIALISM, ZIONISM AND REACTION ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THESE REPORTS."

NASSER, REPEATING THE THEME OF A SPEECH LAST THURSDAY, ASSAILED THE BAATH SOCIALIST REGIME IN SYRIA AS "COUP MAKERS."

"THE BAATHISTS HAVE BEEN SPOUTING WORDS FOR 20 YEARS BUT HAVE NOT DONE A SINGLE THING," NASSER SAID. "THEY OFFERED MATERIAL AND ORAL SUPPORT TO THE REVOLUTION IN YEMEN. BUT WHERE IS THEIR AID?

"IF THEY ARE PREPARED TO SEND AID TO YEMEN, WE ARE PREPARED TO TRANSPORT IT THERE FOR THEM. THE FACT IS THAT THE ONLY MATERIAL EXPENDITURE THEY UNDERTOOK TO HELP THE YEMEN REVOLUTION WAS ONE SYRIAN POUND (25 U.S. CENTS), THE COST OF THE CABLE OF SUPPORT THEY SENT."

EGYPT HAS BEEN SUPPORTING THE YEMENI REPUBLICAN REGIME WITH TROOPS FOR NEARLY THREE YEARS. THERE ARE ABOUT 50,000 EGYPTIAN SOLDIERS IN YEMEN.

MC407PED

B83 Q
(260)
CAIRO--1ST ADD NASSER (A51) X X X YEMEN.

A SOVIET-BUILT EGYPTIAN AIR FORCE PLANE CRASHED ON A SAND DUNE SHORTLY AFTER TAKEOFF FROM CAIRO JULY 7, KILLING 30 OF THE 31 PERSONS ABOARD. IT WAS OFFICIALLY IDENTIFIED AS AN ANTONOV TRANSPORT, BOUND FOR YEMEN, WITH A SOVIET CREW OF 9 AND A EGYPTIAN OFFICER AND 21 SOLDIERS.

THE BEIRUT REPORTS SAID THE ILYUSHIN BOMBER INVOLVED IN THE ALLEGED BOMBING ATTEMPT WAS SHOT DOWN 40 MILES WEST OF ALEXANDRIA JULY 16.

NASSER, A TARGET OF PLOTTING IN THE PAST, AROUSED CHEERS OF SUPPORT WHEN HE RECALLED REPORTS LAST YEAR THAT THERE HAD BEEN A PLAN TO BLOW UP THE SPEAKER'S STAND WHILE HE SPOKE IN ALEXANDRIA JULY 26. TWENTY-TWO YOUNG EGYPTIAN OFFICERS WERE SUBSEQUENTLY SAID TO HAVE BEEN EXECUTED FOR MASTERMINDING THE ATTEMPT ON NASSER'S LIFE.

"OUR ENEMIES IMAGINE THAT IF THEY GET RID OF NASSER THEIR PROBLEMS ARE SOLVED," HE DECLARED. "BUT THIS IS NOT TRUE.

"EVEN IF SOMETHING HAPPENED TO NASSER OR ANY MEMBER OF THE REVOLUTION OUR ENEMIES WOULD NOT BE ABLE TO SEIZE THE OPPORTUNITY TO TAKE BACK OUR COUNTRY."

WHILE ADDRESSING A VAST THRONG IN ALEXANDRIA IN THE FALL OF 1954, NASSER WAS THE TARGET OF EIGHT PISTOL SHOTS BUT ESCAPED INJURY. A FEW SECOND LATERS HE BROKE THE SHOCKED STILLNESS OF THE CROWD BY SHOUTING INTO THE MICROPHONE IN A RASPING, EMOTION-CHARGED VOICE: "LET THEM KILL ME! I HAVE ALREADY ESTABLISHED FREEDOM, DIGNITY AND PRIDE IN EGYPT."

SIX WEEKS LATER SIX MEMBERS OF THE FANATIC MOSLEM BROTHERHOOD WERE EXECUTED FOR PLOTTING TO KILL NASSER AND OVERTHROWN HIS GOVERNMENT.

NASSER'S SPEECH TODAY LASTED ONLY 32 MINUTES WHILE ON PAST OCCASIONS HE RARELY SPOKE LESS THAN TWO OR THREE HOURS. MORE THAN 50,000 PERSONS PACKED THE ALEXANDRIA SPORTS STADIUM TO HEAR HIM.

EARLIER THERE WERE PARADES IN THE CITY AND FLOWER-DECKED WARSHIPS AND FISHING BOATS SAILED ACROSS THE HARBOR DISPLAYING NASSER'S PORTRAIT.

JF517PED

JUL 26 1965

A29
(580)
NASSER BUDGET
BY GEORGE MCARTHUR
ASSOCIATED PRESS WRITER
CAIRO, MARCH 22 (AP)-PRESIDENT GAMAL ABDEL NASSER UNFOLDED TODAY HIS PLAN FOR GIVING EGYPT A ONE-PARTY SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY AND LEGALIZING ONE-MAN MILITARY RULE FOR ANOTHER SIX YEARS.

THE NEWSPAPER AL AHRAM, WITH EVIDENT APPROVAL BY NASSER, PUBLISHED THE OUTLINE OF THE NEW CONSTITUTION HE INTENDS TO PRESENT TO THE PARLIAMENT ELECTED THIS MONTH WHICH MEETS THURSDAY FOR THE FIRST TIME.

THE CONSTITUTION HAS BEEN WRITTEN CAREFULLY TO INSURE CONTINUATION OF POLICIES NASSER HAS DEVELOPED SINCE HE ASSUMED THE COUNTRY'S LEADERSHIP A DOZEN YEARS AGO. BUT IT CONTAINS REFORMS WHICH, IF IMPLEMENTED, WOULD RESTORE SOME SEMBLANCE OF DEMOCRATIC BALANCE TO THE NASSER REGIME AND END GOVERNMENT BY DECREE.

TO LEGALIZE HIS POSITION AS PRESIDENT THE NEW CONSTITUTION PROVIDES THAT THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE BE NOMINATED BY ASSEMBLY MAJORITY AND APPROVED BY POPULAR REFERENDUM FOR A SIX-YEAR TERM.

NASSER IS CHIEF OF THE ARAB SOCIALIST UNION WHICH MUST APPROVAL ALL LEGISLATIVE CANDIDATES. THEREFORE HIS NOMINATION AND ELECTION IS A FOREGONE CONCLUSION.

A30
BUT THE CONSTITUTION PROVIDES THAT ALL LAWS MUST BE PASSED BY PARLIAMENT, THUS ENDING NASSER'S RIGHT TO RULE BY DECREE. PARLIAMENT IS GIVEN THE SOLE POWER TO LEVY TAXES, CONTRACT DEBTS AND APPROVE PROJECTS FINANCED BY THE PUBLIC TREASURY.

ALL FOREIGN AND MILITARY POLICY MATTERS REMAIN IN THE HANDS OF THE EXECUTIVE.

IN ADVANCE OF THE CONVENING OF THE NEW PARLIAMENT NASSER PUBLISHED DECREES ORDERING MAXIMUM PAYMENT OF UP TO 30,000 POUNDS ($70,000) TO ONE-TIME WEALTHY EGYPTIANS WHOSE PROPERTY WAS TAKEN OVER AND NATIONALIZED. PAYMENT WILL BE IN STATE BONDS AT 4 PER CENT INTEREST MATURING IN 15 YEARS.

SOME OF THE ESTATES SEIZED FROM ABOUT 1,000 OWNERS WERE VALUED AT MANY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

PROPERTY SEIZED TOTALED MORE THAN $216 MILLION, AND PROPERTY NATIONALIZED WAS SAID TO HAVE EXCEEDED THAT AMOUNT.

ONE DECREE GRANTED PAYMENT TO PUBLISHERS WHOSE NEWSPAPERS WERE TAKEN OVER. THIS WOULD APPLY TO EGYPT'S NOTED JOURNALISTIC TWINS, MUSTAFA AND ALI AMIN, WHOSE FREE WHEELING DAILY AL AKHBA WAS TAKEN OVER BY THE GOVERNMENT. THEY STILL MANAGE THE PAPER.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION ENDS THE STATE OF EMERGENCY WHICH HAS EXISTED IN EGYPT SINCE 1961, AND STRIPS AWAY SOME OF THE SECRECY SURROUNDING EVEN ROUTINE GOVERNMENT DECISIONS. EVEN SHOULD REFORMS PROVE EFFECTIVE, HOWEVER, THERE IS NO LIKELIHOOD OF ANY SHARP CHANGES.

A31
THE CONSTITUTION COMMITS EGYPT AS A SOCIALIST STATE. IT PROVIDES SPECIFICALLY THAT THE ROLE OF THE ARMY IS "THE PROTECTION OF GAINS MADE THROUGH THE POPULAR SOCIALIST STRUGGLE." THUS THE EGYPTIAN ARMY WILL PERHAPS BE THE ONLY ONE IN THE WORLD WITH A CONSTITUTIONALLY IMPOSED DUTY TO KEEP THE ELECTED ASSEMBLY ON THE PATH CHOSEN BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF--PRESIDENT NASSER.

NASSER WILL BE BEYOND THE REACH OF ANY PARLIAMENTARY CENSURE--HOWEVER REMOTE THAT POSSIBILITY MIGHT BE. HE WILL GOVERN THROUGH THE PRESIDENCY COUNCIL RESPONSIBLE ONLY TO HIM. THE CABINET, WHICH WILL REMAIN UNDER PREMIER ALY SABRY, IS TECHNICALLY THE BODY RESPONSIBLE TO PARLIAMENT.

NASSER PUBLISHED ALSO DECREES EXTENDING PENSION DISABILITY PAYMENTS AND ESTABLISHING COMPLETE HEALTH BENEFITS FOR EGYPTIAN WORKERS IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS. THE MEASURES COVER BOUT FIVE MILLION PERSONS BUT EXCLUDE THE VAST AGRICULTURAL POPULATION.

IN A SPEECH TODAY TO A MEETING OF ULEMAS (LEARNED MOSLEMS) FROM 38 COUNTRIES NASSER DECLARED THAT RELIGION AND POLITICS SHOULD BE SEPARATE.

"THE FARTHER RELIGION IS FROM POLITICS THE STRONGER AND MORE PRODUCTIVE ARE ISLAMIC PREACHINGS," HE SAID. THE MEETING WAS DEVOTED TO THE PROBLEM OF PROMOTING TIES AMONG MOSLEMS IN DIFFERENT NATIONS.

JK123PES

MAR 22 1964

A7

Nasser

CAIRO, NOV. 10 (AP)-MONA NASSER, THE BRUNETTE DAUGHTER OF PRESIDENT GAMAL ABDEL NASSER, HAS ENROLLED AT THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF CAIRO.

MONA, 17, IS BRUSHING UP HER ENGLISH AT THE UNIVERSITY'S ENGLISH LANGUAGE INSTITUTE BEFORE STARTING FULL COURSES IN FEBRUARY, UNIVERSITY PRESIDENT TOM BARTLETT SAID.

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY, RUN BY A BOARD OF TRUSTEES IN THE UNITED STATES, IS ONE OF THE FEW FOREIGN SCHOOLS NOT "EGYPTIANIZED" BY NASSER'S GOVERNMENT.

MG1212PES

NOV 10 1963

A91 (800)
AP FOREIGN SERVICE ADVANCE FOR MONDAY AMS JULY 22

THE MONDAY AMS NEWS-PICTURE PACKAGE

BY GEORGE MCARTHUR

Nassau JUL 20 1963

(ADVANCE) CAIRO, JULY 21 (AP)-OUTWARDLY AS COOL AS A RIVERBOAT GAMBLER, PRESIDENT GAMAL ABDEL NASSER IS BESET WITH TROUBLES AS HE FACES THE 11TH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS RULE TUESDAY.

IN HIS MODEST OFFICE, THE 45-YEAR-OLD LEADER EXUDES CONFIDENCE TO A STREAM OF INTERNATIONAL FIGURES COME TO CONFER WITH THE LATTER-DAY SALADIN WHO REMAINS, DESPITE UPS-AND-DOWNS, THE MOST COMPELLING FORCE IN THE ARAB WORLD.

THE TRIM BUT GREYING PRESIDENT, IN THE PAST FEW WEEKS, HAS LOOSED HIS UNDENIABLE CHARM ON FORMER VICE PRESIDENT RICHARD M. NIXON, CHIEF JUSTICE EARL WARREN, SINGAPORE'S LEADER LEE KUAN YEW, THREE AFRICAN CHIEFS-OF-STATE AND COUNTLESS LESSER ENVOYS AND MEDIATORS.

THROUGH IT ALL HE HAS BEEN APPROVING EGYPT'S ANNUAL BUDGET--THE LARGEST EVER AS JUST OVER A BILLION POUNDS (ABOUT $1.8 BILLION)--AND BEING POLITE BUT NONCOMMITTAL TO PRIVATE IRAQI AND SYRIAN ENVOYS TRYING TO PATCH UP THE THREE-POWER UNITY AGREEMENT WHICH STARTED TO FALL APART AS SOON AS IT WAS SIGNED LAST MARCH.

BEHIND NASSER'S COMPOUSURE IS A PERPLEXING SITUATION. HIS NATION IS BOOMING ECONOMICALLY. ARAB UNITY COULD BE FRUSTRATINGLY CLOSE. YET TIME COULD BE RUNNING AGAINST HIM. HE IS FINANCIALLY STRAPPED. HE IS IN TROUBLE IN YEMEN.

THERE HIS CAREFULLY NURTURED ARMY IS LOCKED IN A COSTLY STALEMATE. FAR FAROM COVERING THEMSELVES WITH GLORY, 30,000 MEN WITH SOVIET TANKS, GUNS AND JETS ARE NEEDED TO CONTAIN THE RAGTAG BUT FIERCE TRIBAL LEVIES ATTEMPTING TO RESTORE BEARDED MOHAMMED AL-BADR AS RULING IMAM. THE EGYPTIAN FORCES REMAIN DISORGANIZED AND DISAPPOINTINGLY UNWARLIKE. THEIR SLEEPY-EYED LEADER, ABDULLAH SALLAL, IS OFTEN LAUGHED AT WHEN HE APPEARS ON CAIRO MOVIE SCREENS.

SOME RELIABLE MILITARY PEOPLE ESTIMATE EGYPTIAN DEAD AS HIGH AS 4,000. THE LAST FIGURE GIVEN IN THE CENSORED CAIRO PRESS WAS 136, CITED BY NASSER IN A SPEECH SEVEN MONTHS AGO.

A92
IN 10 MONTHS OF WAR, EGYPT HAS SPENT AN ESTIMATED $30 MILLION IN HARD CASH, POSSIBLY MORE. THIS IS ONE REASON WESTERN ECONOMISTS SAY NASSER FACES A HARD CURRENCY CRISIS BY THE END OF THE YEAR. THE WORLD BANK HAS TOLD NASSER THAT EGYPT CANNOT AFFORD MORE SHORT TERM LOANS.

NO ONE EXPECTS SUCH PROBLEMS TO SLOW THE MAN WHOSE FINANCIAL TIGHTROPE WALKING HAS BROUGHT EGYPT TO THE VERGE OF INDUSTRIALIZATION --DESPITE AN EXPLODING POPULATION OF 27 MILLION, SIX MILLION MORE THAN WHEN HELQNOBOMIPOWER.

HE

--DESPITE AN EXPLODING POPULATION OF 27 MILLION, SIX MILLION MORE THAN WHEN HE CAME TO POWER.

HE HAS HELD THE COST-OF-LIVING STATIONARY WHILE DOTTING THE NILE WITH JOB-CREATING PLANTS IN STEEL, DRUGS, TEXTILES, FERTILIZER, CEMENT AND EVEN A CONTROVERSIAL AIRCRAFT PLANT MANNED LARGELY BY GERMANS. INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, EGYPTIANS CLAIM, HAS DOUBLED SINCE 1952 AND WILL DOUBLE AGAIN IN THE NEXT 10 YEARS. THREE MILLION CHILDREN ARE IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS, MORE THAN TWICE THE 1952 ENROLLMENT.

NASSER GOT THE MONEY BY EXPROPRIATING AN ESTIMATED $1.5 BILLION FROM EGYPT'S FOREIGNERS AND WEALTHY FAMILIES AND OBTAINING MASSIVE INJECTIONS OF FOREIGN AID. THE UNITED STATES IS GING THE EQUIVALENT OF $130 MILLION ANNUALLY IN WHEAT PLUS OTHER AID. RUSSIAN AID AND LOANS OVER THE YEARS ARE ESTIMATED AT ABOUT $750 MILLION.

BUT--

LOANS MUST BE REPAID. FOREIGN MACHINERY, WHICH IS ALMOST ALL THERE IS, NEEDS SPARE PARTS. THE NEED FOR HARD CURRENCY INCREASES DAILY WHILE EGYPT'S BIG MONEY CROP -- COTTON -- IS STILL PLEDGED 50 PER CENT TO RUSSIA, MOSTLY FOR AMS.

ALTHOUGH NASSER IS OPENLY THANKFUL TO THE RUSSIANS FOR THEIR ARMS AND FOR THE ASWAN DAM, HE HAS BEEN SLOWLY GETTING CLOSER TO THE WEST. HIS ATTRACTION TO PRESIDENT KENNEDY, WITH WHOM HE HAS LONG BEEN EXCHANGING SECRET LETTERS, HAS CAUSED THE RUSSIANS TO COMPLAIN PEEVISHLY THAT HE SEES TOO MUCH OF U.S. AMBASSADOR JOHN BADEAU.

A93
V DESPITE NASSER'S GAINS,ING
(MORE)
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AP FOREIGN SERVICE ADVANCE FOR MONDAY AMS JULY 22
(ADVANCE) CAIRO--1ST ADD THE MONDAY AMS NEWS-PICTURE PACKAGE (A91) (BY MCARTHUR) X X X JOHN BADEAU.

DESPITE NASSER'S GAINS, THE NATION REMAINS LARGELY ILLITERATE, WHOLE FAMILIES LIVE ON $100 A YEAR OR LESS AND IT WILL TAKE 40 YEARS AT THE PRESENT RATE TO GET ALL THE KIDS IN SCHOOL.

SUCH COMPELLING DOMESTIC PROBLEMS GIVE WEIGHT TO THE GENERALLY HELD WESTERN DIPLOMATIC BELIEF THAT NASSER WANTS NO RENEWED WAR WITH ISRAEL. NASSER'S OWN SUPPORTERS, NOW TASTING THE FIRST FRUITS OF INDUSTRIAL SUCCESS, WANT HIM TO CONCENTRATE HIS EFFORTS AT HOME. THERE ARE CURRENTS OF OPPOSITION WITHIN HIS OFFICIAL FAMILY TO THE ADVENTURE IN YEMEN. OTHERS ARE LUKEWARM TO ARAB UNITY, WHICH WOULD SLOW EGYPT'S DEVELOPMENT.

SUCH OPPOSITION CANNOT BE COMPLETELY IGNORED, PARTICULARLY SINCE NASSER HAS BEEN UNABLE TO TRANSLATE HIS ADMITTED PERSONAL POPULARITY INTO ANY KIND OF POLITICAL ORGANIZATION. HE HASN'T GOTTEN OUT OF HIS CAR TO SHAKE AN EGYPTIAN VILLAGER'S HAND IN YEARS.

ALTHOUGH NASSER'S POPULARITY PROBABLY REMAINS ALMOST AS GREAT AS EVER, HE GROWS MORE ALOOF. HIS CONFIDENTIAL CIRCLE NOW NUMBERS NO MORE THAN HALF A DOZEN, ALL "FREE OFFICERS" WHO WERE WITH HIM WHEN HE OVERTHREW KING FAROUK.

HIS CLOSEST FRIEND AND POSSIBLE HEIR-APPARENT IS FIELD MARSHAL ABDEL HAKIM AMER ABOUT WHOM NASSER BOASTS "DISPUTES BETWEEN US ARE FREQUENT." FEW OTHERS ARE PERMITTED SUCH OPPOSITION TO THE MAN ALL EGYPT CALLS "EL RIYEES...THE BOSS."

THOUGH HE IS SLOWLY FREEING POLITICAL PRISONERS--HE HAS CLAIMED THAT ALL WOULD BE FREE BY THE END OF THIS YEAR--INDEPENDENT SOURCES SAY THE PRISON CAMPS OF UPPER EGYPT ARE STILL BUSY. SUPPOSED POLITICAL OFFENSES ARE HUSHED UP BY THE REGIME ONLY TO LEAK OUT SLOWLY IN CAIRO COFFEE HOUSES--AND NEVER GET REPORTED IN THE TIGHTLY CONTROLLED PRESS WHICH NASSER CLAIMS IS FREE. OPPOSITION "PLOTS" ARE HIDDEN AND ACCUSED PEOPLE TRIED IN SECRET. STRIKES ARE NEVER MENTIONED THOUGH THEY OCCASIONALLY TAKE PLACE.

NASSER SOMETIMES SHOWS TWINGES OF GUILT AT MILITARY RULE. BUT IT IS NOW ENTRENCHED 11-YEARS--DEEP AND FEW SEE ANY ALTERNATIVE IN THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE, WITH OR WITHOUT NASSER.

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Nasser

PULA, YUGOSLAVIA, MAY 16 (AP)-PRESIDENT GAMAL ABDEL NASSER CONCLUDED A FOUR-DAY VISIT TO PRESIDENT TITO TODAY AND FLEW HOME TO WRESTLE WITH THE THREAT TO THE PROPOSED ARAB UNION OF EGYPT, SYRIA AND IRAQ.

A FINAL COMMUNIQUE SAID THE TWO HAD IDENTICAL OR SIMILAR VIEWS ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, CALLED FOR DISARMAMENT AND A NUCLEAR TEST BAN, AND SAID THE REMAINS OF COLONIALISM MUST BE LIQUIDATED.

WHILE NASSER WAS AWAY ON VISITS TO ALGERIA AND YUGOSLAVIA, BA'ATHISTS TOOK FULL CONTROL IN SYRIA AND IRAQ, FREEZING OUT PRO-NASSER FACTIONS.

IF THE BA'ATHISTS MAINTAIN THEIR CONTROL, THEY WILL BE ABLE TO OUTVOTE NASSER IN THE PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL WHICH IS TO GOVERN THE ENLARGED UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC THAT THE THREE NATIONS HAVE AGREED TO FORM IN SEPTEMBER. THE BA'ATHISTS, WHILE ADVOCATES OF ARAB UNITY, OPPOSE THE ONE-PARTY STATE DOMINATED BY NASSER.

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to give up executive power.

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BY GEORGE MCARTHUR

CAIRO, MAY 26 (AP)-GAMAL ABDEL NASSER SAID TODAY HE DOES NOT WANT TO BE PRESIDENT FOR THE REST OF HIS LIFE. HE DENOUNCED ONE-MAN RULE AND SUGGESTED A COLLECTIVE LEADERSHIP FOR HIS UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC.

"COLLECTIVE LEADERSHIP IS NECESSARY TO FORBID THE WHIMS AND DEVIATIONS OF AN INDIVIDUAL," NASSER TOLD 1,750 DELEGATES AT THE NATIONAL CONGRESS OF POPULAR POWERS.

"TODAY, THE PRESIDENT HAS UNLIMITED AUTHORITY. SHALL WE ACCEPT THIS AS TRADITIONAL? I SAY NO. WE MUST CREATE CIRCUMSTANCES THAT PROTECT US AGAINST DEVIATION AND WHIMS. THIS NATURALLY CONFLICTS WITH THE PRESENCE OF A PRESIDENT FOR LIFE," NASSER SAID.

"I SAY THAT NO INDIVIDUAL SHOULD ALONE HOLD AUTHORITY FOR LIFE."

THE SPEECH, IN PART, WAS IN ANSWER TO A PROPOSAL SUBMITTED TO THE CONGRESS SUGGESTING NASSER REMAIN ON AS PRESIDENT FOR LIFE. THE CONGRESS IS CONSIDERING A NEW SOCIALIST CHARTER OUTLINED BY NASSER LAST MONDAY. HE SAID THEN ARAB SOCIALISM WOULD LEAD EGYPT TO TRUE DEMOCRACY UNDER COLLECTIVE LEADERSHIP. CLASSLESS SOCIETY IS THE GOAL, HE SAID.

NASSER SAID THERE WOULD BE A MEETING PROBABLY NEXT OCTOBER OF THE NEW EGYPTIAN POLITICAL ORGANIZATION--THE ARAB SOCIALIST UNION--TO PAVE THE WAY FOR THE ELECTION OF A NATIONAL ASSEMBLY IN PREPARATION FOR A NEW CONSTITUTION.

"IT IS TIME WE THOUGHT OF FOLLOWING A DIFFERENT WAY FROM THE ONE WE ARE FOLLOWING NOW," HE SAID.

"LET US TAKE THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC. THERE WILL BE A PRESIDENT AND THIS WILL BE DISCUSSED CONSTITUTIONALLY IN THE FORTH-. COMING CONFERENCE AND BE MENTIONED IN THE CONSTITUTION. POSSIBLY THERE MIGHT BE A PRESIDENTIAL COMMITTEE SO NO ONE INDIVIDUAL WILL ALONE HAVE THE POWER OF DECREE. AGAIN THERE MIGHT BE A COUNCIL OF MINISTERS WITH A CHAIRMAN... BUT ALSO A COLLECTIVE RESPONSIBILITY."

NASSER'S LONG SPEECH, TELEVISED NATIONALLY, WAS DRAWN FROM QUESTIONS SUBMITTED TO HIM FOR CLARIFICATION OF HIS PROPOSALS MADE ON MONDAY. THE DELEGATES APPLAUDED HIM ROUNDLY.

"I THANK YOU FOR THIS (EXPRESSION OF) EMOTION BUT WE MUST CONSIDER THINGS SCIENTIFICALLY SO WE WILL NOT BE FOOLED," NASSER SAID IN ANSWER TO THE APPLAUSE.

"IN THE PAST WE HAVE TAKEN AN EMOTIONAL VIEW OF THINGS AND PEOPLE LAUGHED AT US. THOSE WHO FREED THE PEOPLE ARE THE PEOPLE."

THE DELEGATES APPLAUDED AGAIN AND SHOUTED: "YOU FREED THE PEOPLE."

NASSER TOOK OVER LEADERSHIP OF EGYPT AFTER THE OUSTER OF THE MONARCHY OF KING FAROUK IN 1952. IN 1958, HE BECAME PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC, A UNION OF EGYPT AND SYRIA. SYRIA HAS SINCE BROKEN THE UNION.

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NIGHT LEAD NASSER (200)

CAIRO, MAY 4 (AP)-PRESIDENT NASSER IS SOUND AND WELL, AN INFORMED SOURCE SAYS, AND SPENT HIS DAY OFF TODAY PLAYING TENNIS. PUBLISHED REPORTS THAT THE UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC'S CHIEF EXECUTIVE WAS WOUNDED BY A GUNSHOT LAST WEEKEND IN AN ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT WERE DENOUNCED AS LIES.

THE INFORMANT SAID NASSER'S TENNIS GAME WAS INTERRUPTED BRIEFLY AS THE REPORTS WERE GIVEN TO HIM BUT THAT HE SMILED AND RESUMED THE GAME.

"FALSE ASSASSINATION REPORTS DID NOT DISTURB THE PRESIDENT'S USUAL DAILY LIFE," THE INFORMANT ADDED.

THE REPORTS CAUSED SCANT STIR IN CAIRO, WHERE THOUSANDS EITHER ATTENDED OR WATCHED ON TELEVISION A SOCCER MATCH FOR THE EGYPTIAN CHAMPIONSHIP.

"SUCH REPORTS--LIKE ALL OTHER REPORTS ON THE UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC BY RADIO ISRAEL OR PRO-ISRAEL NEWSPAPERS--ARE BASELESS AND DEVOID OF TRUTH," THE INFORMANT SAID. THE SEMIOFFICIAL MIDDLE EAST NEWS AGENCY ALSO ISSUED A DENIAL.

--DASH--

THE LONDON DAILY TELEGRAPH PRINTED AN ACCOUNT THURSDAY OF THE RUMORED SHOOTING, ATTRIBUTING THE BULK OF ITS INFORMATION TO ISRAEL'S GOVERNMENT-CONTROLLED RADIO STATION, KOL ISRAEL.

IT SAID THE ISRAELI RADIO ON MONDAY "QUOTED STRONG REPORTS OF AN ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT, FOLLOWING THIS WITH STRONG REPORTS THAT PRESIDENT NASSER HAD SUCCUMBED."

IN JERUSALEM, KOL ISRAEL DENIED IT ORIGINATED THE RUMORS. A SPOKESMAN SAID THE STATION WAS NOT AWARE OF REPORTS THAT NASSER HAD BEEN SHOT AT UNTIL THE DAILY TELEGRAPH PUBLISHED THEM.

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WITH LONDON NASSER (A143)

Nasser

WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, MAY 4 (AP)-THE EMBASSY OF THE UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC SAID EARLY TODAY REPORTS THAT PRESIDENT GAMAL ABDEL NASSER HAS BEEN SHOT AND WOUNDED BY AN ASSASSIN ARE "ABSOLUTELY BASELESS."

A SPOKESMAN SAID THE EMBASSY HAD BEEN IN TOUCH WITH OFFICIALS IN CAIRO AND HAD DETERMINED THE REPORTS ARE NOT TRUE.

THE LONDON DAILY TELEGRAPH REPORTED THAT ACCORDING TO REPORTS CIRCULATED IN THE MIDDLE EAST NASSER HAD BEEN SHOT AND IS HOSPITALIZED IN SERIOUS CONDITION.

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BY WILTON WYNN (750)

Nasser

CAIRO, OCT. 8 (AP)-PRESIDENT GAMAL ABDEL NASSER SAYS HE IS READY TO ACCEPT A UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION THAT WOULD IMPLEMENT ALL U.N. RESOLUTIONS RELATING TO ISRAEL AND THE ARABS--INCLUDING THE ~~1951~~ 1951 SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION CALLING FOR FREEDOM OF SHIPPING IN THE SUEZ CANAL.

NASSER EMPHASIZES, HOWEVER, THAT RESOLUTIONS APPLYING TO ISRAEL MUST BE CARRIED OUT ALONG WITH THOSE AFFECTING THE UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC.

THESE INCLUDE THE PLAN TO GIVE PALESTINE ARAB REFUGEES THE RIGHT TOHRETURN TO THEIR FORMER HOMES IN ISRAEL OR ACCEPT COMPENSATION, THE 1947 ~~1937~~ PLAN FOR PARTITION OF PALESTINE AND THE INTERNATIONALIZATION OF JERUSALEM, WHICH ISRAEL HAS CONSISTENTLY REJECTED, AS WELL AS THE RESOLUTION ORDERING EGYPT TO ALLOW ISRAELI SHIPPING THROUGH THE CANAL.

"IF ISRAEL ACCEPTS ALL U.N. RESOLUTION, WE WILL ACCEPT THE SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION OF 1951," NASSER SAID IN A JOINT INTERVIEW YESTERDAY WITH THE ASSOCIATED PRESS AND THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

ASKED IF HE HAD A CONCRETE PROPOSAL FOR CARRYING OUT THE RESOLUTIONS, NASSER REPLIED:

"I CAN SAY WE ARE READY TO ACCEPT A UNITED NATIONS BOARD OR COMMISSION TO PUT THESE RESOLUTIONS INTO EFFECT FOR BOTH ISRAEL AND US. BUT IT WOULD BE UNFAIR IF ONLY WE ARE ASKED TO IMPLEMENT THE RESOLUTIONS ON OURISIDE WHILE ISRAEL DOES NOT IMPLEMENT THOSE ON HER SIDE."

NASSER SAID SUCH A BOARD MIGHT BE THE OLD PALESTINE CONCILIATION COMMISSION ESTABLISHED IN 1949 TO IMPLEMENT U.N. RESOLUTIONS , OR A NEW BODY.

ALTHOUGH THE ARABS HAVE DEMANDED IMPLEMENTATION OF U.N. RESOLUTIONS IN THE PAST, THIS IS THE FIRST TIME NASSER HAS PROPOSED THE USE OF A COMMISSION.

THERE IS NO INDICATION ISRAEL WOULD AGREE TO THE PLAN. THE ISRAELIS HAVE REPEATEDLY TURNED DOWN THE 1947 PARTITION PROPOSAL, WHICH WOULD MEAN A LOSS OF TERRITORY THEY OCCUPIED IN THE PALESTINE WAR OF 1948.

THE INTERVIEW IN THE STUDY OF NASSER'S HOME WAS INTERRUPTED BY AN AIDE WHO BROUGHT IN A NOTE. NASSER READ THE NOTE AND APPEARED PREOCCUPIED FOR A FEW MINUTES.

"THEY HAVE TRIED TO ASSASSINATE KASSEM (THE IRAQI PREMIER)," HE SAID. "BAGHDAD RADIO ANNOUNCED HE WAS WOUNDED. I AM AGAINST ALL THIS TERROR AND KILLING."

CONTRASTING THE IRAQI SITUATION WITH HIS OWN NEAR BLOODLESS REVOLUTION IN EGYPT, NASSER SAID:

"OUR POLICY OF MODERATION NEVER ENDANGERED OUR REVOLUTION. ON THE CONTRARY, IT HELPED US UNIFY OUR PEOPLE. SEVERE MEASURES OF TERROR AND OPPRESSION HERE WOULD HAVE AN ADVERSE AFFECT ON MANY OF OUR PEOPLE. IN MY VILLAGE OF BENI MURR, FOR EXAMPLE, WE HAVE A POPULATION OF 4,000, BUT ALL ARE OF ONE FAMILY. ACTION AGAINST ANY ONE OF US WOULD AFFECT ALL AND IT IS THE SAME IN VILLAGES ALL OVER OUR NATION.

"WHEN WE DISCOVER PLOTS AGAIFST OUR REVOLUTION, WE DO NOT USUALLY EXECUTE THE PEOPLE AS THEY DO IN BAGHDAD. WE TRY THEM, PERHAPS IMPRISON THEM FOR A TIME, THEN RELEASE THEM. FROM THE TRIALS, THE PUBLIC LEARNS WHAT SUCH MEN HAVE DONE AND THEY ARE ISOLATED FROM THE PEOPLE AFTERWARD."

A99

RETURNING TB THE SUBJECT OF ISRAEL, THE ARAB LEADER DESCRIBED AS NONSENSE OFFERS BY ISRAELI SPOKESMEN TO MEET WITH THE ARABS AND NEGOTIATE PEACE.

"IN 1949," HE SAID, "THE CONCILIATON COMMISSION CALLED TOGETHER THE ISRAELIS AND ARABS AT LAUSANNE TO DISCUSS IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ISRAELIS RESOLUTIONS ON PALESTINE. F

"IN 1949," HE SAID, "THE CONCILIATON COMMISSION CALLED TOGETHER THE ISRAELIS AND ARABS AT LAUSANNE TO DISCUSS IMPLEMENTATION OF THE U.N. RESOLUTIONS ON PALESTINE. THE ISRAELIS PRETENDED TO COOPERATE AS A WAY OF GETTING ADMISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS.

"ONCE THEY WERE ADMITTED, THEY BROKE OFF THE LAUSANNE TALKS AND NOTHING HAS BEEN DONE TOWARD SETTLEMENT SINCE."

NASSER REITERATED HE WOULD NOT PERMIT ISRAELI SHIPS TO USE THE SUEZ CANAL AS LONG AS THE PALESTINE RESOLUTIONS ARE IGNORED.

"NONE CAN SAY THE ARMISTICE AGREEMENT HAS ENDED THE STATE OF WAR," NASSER ADDED. "WE HAD AN ARMISTICE SUPPOSEDLY IN FORCE IN 1956 AND YET WE DEFINITELYSHAD WAR. IN ANY CASE, THE IRSAELIS ABROGATED THE ARMISTICE IN 1956 AND THEY HAVE REFUSED TO RECOGNIZE IT SINCE."

HE RECALLED THAT IN 1956, BEFORE BRITISH TROOPS EVACUATED PORT SAID, BRITISH FOREIGN MINISTER SELWYN LLOYD ASKED FOR GUARANTEES THAT NO STATE OF WAR EXISTED BETWEEN THIS COUNTRY AND BRITAIN.

"LLOYD ASKED THIS TO GUARANTEE THE USE OF THE CANAL BY BRITISH SHIPS," NASSER SAID. "THUS HE IMPLIED WE HAD THE RIGHT TO BAN BRITISH SHIPS IN CASE A STATE OF WAR EXISTED."

ASKED ABOUT RECENT TROUBLES WITH RED CHINA, NASSER SAID HE DID NOT THINK IT WILL BE NECESSARY FOR THE U.A.R. TO BREAK DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.

HE CHARGED, HOWEVER, TAT CHINA WAS INSULTING AND UNFRIENDLY TO THE ARAB REPUBLIC IN PERMITTING EXILED SYRIAN COMMUNIST KHALED BAKDASH TO ATTACK THE CAIRO REGIME IN PEIPING. BAKDASH SPOKE AT A DINNER DURING THE CELEBRATION OF RED CHINA'SS10TH ANNIVERSARY.

NASSER SAID HE DOES NOT REGRET RECOGNIZING RED CHINA AND STILL FAVORS ITS ADMISSION TO THE U.N. HE SAID IT IS NOT A QUESTION OF CHINA'S XEHAVIOR BUT A MATTER OF PRINCIPLE THAT ALL NATIONS SHOULD BELONG.

"SO LONG AS CHINA IS NOT A MEMBER," HE ASSERTED, "IT HAS NO OBLIGATION TO OBEY U.N. RESOLUTIONS. THAT IS WHY ONLY 10 DAYS AGO WE VOTED IN FAVOR OF ADMITTING CHINA TO THE U.N. DESPITE ITS RECDNT HOSTILE ATTITUDE."

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CAIRO, JULY 20 (AP)-PRESIDENT GAMEL ABDEL NASSER LAST NIGHT DECREED A PROGRESSIVE INCOME TAX THAT RISES TO 90 PER CENT ON INCOMES EXCEEDING 10,000 POUNDS ($28,700) A YEAR IN THE EGYPTIAN PROVINCES OF THE UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC.

THE NEW TAX SCHEDULE WAS ONE OF A SERIES OF ECONOMIC AND LABOR-AMANAGEMENT DECREES ISSUED BY NASSER TOWARD HIS GOAL OF A "SOCIALIST, DEMOCRATIC COOPERATIVE SOCIETY" FOR THE U.A.R.

OTHER DECREES--APPLICABLE TO BOTH THE SYRIAN AND EGYPTIAN PARTS OF THE U.A.R.--PROVIDE:

NET PROFITS OF COMPANIES MUST BE PARCELED OUT 95 PER CENT TO SHAREHOLDERS AND 25 PER CENT TO EMPLOYES.

BOARDS OF DIRECTORS MUST NOT EXCEED SEVEN MEMBERS AND MUST INCLUDE AT LEAST TWO EMPLOYEE REPRESENTATIVES CHOSEN BY THEIR CO-WORKERS THROUGH SECRET BALLOT.

A CEILING OF 5,000 POUNDS ($14,250) A YEAR ON SALARIES OF BOARD CHAIRMEN, DIRECTORS OR ANY OTHER EMPLOYE OF COMPANIES, PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS AND ALL OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.

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(EDITOR'S NOTE: JOHN A. KENNEDY, PUBLISHER-EDITOR-IN-CHIEF OF THE SIOUX FALLS, S.D., ARGUS LEADER, INTERVIEWED PRESIDENT NASSER OF THE UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC. THIS IS HIS STORY AS RELEASED TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BY JOHN A. KENNEDY

CAIRO, MAY 18 (AP)-PRESIDENT NASSER SAYS SOVIET PREMIER NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV HAS GIVEN HIM RENEWED ASSURANCES OF NONINTERNVENTION IN ARAB AFFAIRS.

THE U.A.R. PRESIDENT REVEALED THIS IN A TWO-HOUR INTERVIEW AT HIS HOME YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

ASKED IF HE CONSIDERED THESE ASSURANCES CONVINCING ON THE BASIS OF SOVIET PERFORMANCE, NASSER REPLIED, "WE WILL SEE."

NASSER EXPRESSED HOPE THE BERLIN AND GERMAN PROBLEM "MUST BE SOLVED BY PEACEFUL MEANS."

THE U.A.R. PRESIDENT, IN ANSWER TO A QUESTION, REPLIED HE WOULD WELCOME A VISIT FROM VICE PRESIDENT NIXON EN ROUTE TO OR FROM THE OPENING OF THE AMERICAN EXHIBITION IN MOSCOW NEXT MONTH.

NASSER ALSO REVEALED HE INTENDS TO HOLD PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS IN THE U.A.R. BETWEEN SIX MONTHS AND A YEAR FROM NOW. THIS WAS THE FIRST TIME NASSER PUBLICLY ANNOUNCED THE ELECTION TIME THAT SPECIFICALLY. HE INDICATED HIS REVOLUTION HAD PASSED THROUGH THE PRELIMINARY SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PHASE AND NOW THE TIME WAS COMING FOR POLITICAL EVOLUTION.

NASSER REVEALED KHRUSHCHEV'S PROMISE OF NONINTERVENTION IN RESPONSE TO THE QUESTION "HAS KHRUSHCHEV GIVEN YOU ANY RENEWED ASSURANCES OF NONINTERVENTION IN ARAB AFFAIRS?"

THE PRESIDENT RESPONDED"YES," BUT DID NOT ELABORATE.

WEARING A WHITE SPORT SHIRT WHICH HE PROUDLY TOLD HME WAS MADE FROM EGYPTIAN LONGSTAPLE COTTON, THE PRESIDENT RECEIVED ME IN THE STUDY OF HIS HOME IN A CAIRO SUBURB. THE HOUSE LOOKED LIKE THAT OF A MODERATELY SUCCESSFULL MIDDLE CLASS BUSINESSMAN BACK HOME.

MY INTERVIEW WAS THE CLIMAX OF A 27,000-MILE TRIP MY WIFE AND I HAD TAKEN THROUGH THE AWAKENING COUNTRIES OF AFRICA. WE DID 7,200 MILES BY MOTOR.

WHEN I ASKED NASSER ABOUT THE BERLIN PROBLEM, HE REPLIED, "WE ALL HOPE THAT IT CAN BE SOLVED BY PEACEFUL MEANS. IT MUST BE SOLVED BY PEACEFUL MEANS. ANY OTHER SOLUTION IS PREPOSTEROUS. FROM MY OWN VISITS IN THE DESTROYED CITIES OF RUSSIA AND EASTERN EUROPE, NOW PRETTY WELL REBUILT FROM THE DEVASTATION OF WORLD WAR II, I AM SURE NO ONE OF THESE PEOPLE WOULD FOLLOW A LEADER WHO ADVOCATED OR PRECIPITATED WAR . . . EVERYWHERE I WENT IN EASTERN EUROPE THEY TOLD ME THEY DID NOT WANT ANY PART IN WAR."

B31

I POINTED OUT NIXON WAS VISITING MOSCOW NEXT MONTH TO OPEN THE AMERICAN EXHIBIT THERE AND ASKED IF HE WOULD WELCOME A U.A.R. VISIT BY NIXON EITHER ON HIS WAY TO MOSCOW OR RETURNING HOME.

THE PRESIDENT SAID HE WOULD WELCOME A VISIT BY NIXON BUT ADDED, "SUCH A VISIT MIGHT PROVOKE PROPAGANDA BY ARAB COMMUNISTS THAT THERE WAS A PLOT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE U.A.R. EVEN SO, WE WOULD WELCOME SUCH A VISIT."

SPEAKING OF THE PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS, NASSER SAID HE ENVISAGED A POLITICAL SYSTEM FOR THE U.A.R. OF A MIXTURE OF THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH SYSTEMS. HE SAID HE WANTED A CABINET RESPONDIBLE TO AN ELECTED PARLIAMENT BUT HE WANTS THE PRESIDENT ELECTED BY THE PEOPLE.

I TOLD NASSER AN ARAB STUDENT IN SIOUX FALLS ONCE SAID THE UNITED STATES WAS THE CHIEF TROUBLE MAKER IN THE MIDDLE EAST, AND ASKED IF HE SHARED THAT OPINION.

"WELL, THERE IS THE EISENHOWER DOCTRINE IN WHICH YOU SUPPORTED SOME ARAB COUNTRIES AGAINST OTHERS AND THAT RESULTED IN CONSIDERABLE TROUBLE," THE PRESIDENT ANSWER. "MY ADVICE IS, DON'T TRY TO PRESSURE US. ALL THESE SMALL COUNTRIES WITH RISING NATIONALISM CAN BEST WORK OUT THINGS IN THEIR OWN WAY."

NASSER SAID HE WELCOMED AMERICAN PRIVATE INVESTMENT IN EGYPT AND BELIEVED HIS GOVERNMENT OFFERED ADEQUATE SAFEGUARDS FOR THE PROTECTION OF CAPITAL INVESTED HERE. HE SAID THERE HAD BEEN SOME PRIVATE CAPITAL INVESTMENT HERE AND HE WELCOMED MORE.

AS TO AMERICAN GOVERNMENT HELP, NASSER POINTED OUT THE U.A.R. NEEDS, TO COMPLETE ITS FIVE-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM, 300 MILLION POUNDS (864 MILLION DOLLARS), 9! 2£8:£ £-)! 8' ,33$3$ 8, !9438&, EXCHANGE.

"WE WILL TAKE THAT MONEY FROM ANYWHERE WE CAN GET IT," NASSER

POUNDS (864 MILLION DOLLARS), OF WHICH HALF IS NEEDED IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

"WE WILL TAKE THAT MONEY FROM ANYWHERE WE CAN GET IT," NASSER SAID. "BUT WE WON'T ACCEPT HELP IF IT HAS POLITICAL STRINGS ATTACHED. WE WON'T SELL OUR FREEDOM FOR ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY."

NASSER REITERATED HIS DETERMINATION TO KEEP HIS COUNTRY NEUTRAL AND NOT ALIGNED WITH ANY BLOCS. HE SAID IN DOING THIS HE WAS FOLLOWING A POLICY SIMILAR TO THAT OF WASHINGTON AND MONROE WHEN THE UNITED STATES WAS YOUNG.

NASSER REMINDED ME THAT HE HAD TAUGHT HISTORY IN EGYPT'S STAFF COLLEGE AND HAD READ COPIOUSLY OF THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION AND AMERICAN HISTORY.

I TOLD NASSER MY HOME IS IN SOUTH DAKOTA, WHERE WE KNOW LITTLE OF INTERNATIONAL INTRIGUE BUT ARE DEEPLY CONCERNED ABOUT INTERNATIONAL AMITY. I ASKED WHAT WE CAN DO TO PROMOTE A FRIENDLIER ATTITUDE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE U.A.R.

"YOU HAVE A GREAT RESPONSIBILITY IN THAT RESPECT," NASSER ANSWERED. "FROM OUR VIEWPOINT AMERICA NEEDS A TRUE PICTURE OF THE MIDDLE EAST AND OF THE COUNTRIES AND PROBLEMS OF THE U.A.R."

HA522AED

Nasser

A88 (440)
BY FAROUK NASSAR

DAMASCUS, SYRIA, MARCH 20 (AP)-PRESIDENT NASSER VOWED TODAY UNITY, FAITH AND ARAB NATIONALISM WILL DEFEAT COMMUNISM IN THE MIDDLE EAST. HE CALLED ON THE KREMLIN TO STAY OUT OF THE FIGHT.

"WE DO NOT ACCEPT PREMIER KHRUSHCHEV'S PROTECTION OF ARAB COMMUNISTS," THE UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC'S CHIEFTAIN TOLD A CROWD OF WILDLY CHEERING SYRIANS IN A BALCONY SPEECH.

"IF KHRUSHCHEV SAYS HE DEFENDS COMMUNISM AS A PRINCIPLE, WE TILL HIM WE DO NOT REGARD THIS DEFENSE AS A PRINCIPLE BUT AS INTERFERING IN OUR AFFAIRS. . .

"KHRUSHCHEV IS FREE TO DO WHATEVER HE WANTS IN HIS OWN COUNTRY AND WE, BRETHREN, ARE ALSO FREE IN OUR OWN.

"WE REJECT SUBORDINATION AND COLONIALISM BECAUSE WE FOUGHT HARD AND GAVE MANY SACRIFICES AND MARTYRS FOR OUR INDEPENDENCE. . . WE SHALL DEFEND IT TO THE LAST DROP OF OUR BLOOD."

THIS WAS NASSER'S RESPONSE TO REMARKS BY KHRUSHCHEV AT A KREMLIN NEWS CONFERENCE YESTERDAY ON THE CURRENT DISPUTE BETWEEN THE U.A.R. AND THE LEFT-LEANING GOVERNMENT OF IRAQI PREMIER ABDEL KARIM KASSEM. THE DISPUTE FOLLOWED AN ABORTIVE NATIONALIST REVOLT IN NORTH IRAQ.

KHRUSHCHEV DECLARED MONDAY THAT NASSER, WHO HAS ACCUSED KASSEM OF TRYING TO SPREAD "A COMMUNIST REIGN OF TERROR" ACROSS THE ARAB SPHERE, WAS TRYING TO FORCE IRAQ INTO THE U.A.R.

NASSER PROMPTLY RETORTED THAT KHRUSHCHEV WAS INTERFERING IN ARAB INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

KHRUSHCHEV DENIED THAT YESTERDAY AFTER REMARKING NASSER "IS YOUNG AND RATHER HOT-HEADED." THE SOVIET LEADER SAID, "I WAS DEFENDING COMMUNISM, A FAITH TO WHICH I ADHERE."

SEVERAL THOUSAND DEMONSTRATORS, LED BY A GROUP OF MOSLEM SCHOLARS, GATHERED BEFORE THE GUEST PALACE HERE TODAY TO APPLAUD NASSER.

THE SCHOLARS CARRIED THE KORAN, THE SCRIPTURES OF ISLAM, OVER THEIR HEADS. THIS REMINDED THE MOSLEM PEOPLE OF RECENT DAMASCUS PRESS REPORTS THAT IRAQI COMMUNISTS DEMONSTRATING FOR KASSEM HAD PUBLICLY RIPPED UP A KORAN AND SHOUTED ANTI-ISLAMIC SLOGANS.

IN AN ATTACK ON IRAQI COMMUNISTS, NASSER CHARGED THEY HAD MADE A TRUCE OF CONVENIENCE WITH THE BRITISH, WHO HAVE A GUIDING HAND IN IRAQ'S OIL INDUSTRY. HE CHARGED THEIR AIM WAS TO JOIN IN FIGHTING ARAB NATIONALISM. BUT THIS ALLIANCE WILL FAIL, HE SAID, "AND ARAB NATIONALISM WILL REMAIN STRONG."

"WE SHALL FIGHT THIS NEW BATTLE AGAINST THE NEW COMMUNIST IMPERIALISM USING THE SAME WEAPONS BY WHICH WE PREVIOUSLY DEFEATED WESTERN IMPERIALISM," NASSER SAID. "WITH ALLAH'S HELP WE SHALL DESTROY COMMUNISM AND SUBORDINATION BY THOSE SAME WEAPONS OF UNITY, FAITH AND ARAB NATIONALISM."

NASSER USES THE WORD SUBORDINATION TO MEAN A NATION'S AGREEMENT TO PLAY THE ROLE OF JUNIOR PARTNER TO A FOREIGN POWER, A CARDINAL SIN IN THE ARAB WORLD. HE CHARGED LAST WEEK THAT KASSEM HAD AGREED TO SUCH A ROLE.

AS/UK831PES

MAR 20 1959

A32 (380)

NIGHT LEAD NASSER

CAIRO, DEC. 23 (AP)-PRESIDENT NASSER ATTACKED COMMUNISTS IN THE MIDDLE EAST TODAY, CLASSING THEM WITH IMPERIALISTS AND ZIONISTS AS AGENTS OF DISUNITY IN THE ARAB WORLD.

THE UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC LEADER TOOK AN UNUSUAL OCCASION FOR ONE OF HIS RARE ATTACKS ON THE REDS--THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE WITHDRAWAL OF BRITISH AND FRENCH TROOPS AFTER THEIR INVASION OF THE SUEZ CANAL ZONE IN 1956.

SOVIET RUSSIA AND RED CHINA SUPPORTED NASSER THEN AND OFFERED TO SEND VOLUNTEERS.

CROWDS CHEERED NASSER AS HE SPOKE AT PORT SAID, PORT OF EMBARKATION WHEN THE BRITISH AND FRENCH FORCES WITHDREW.

NASSER PRAISED THE FOUNDING OF THE UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC. THEN HE TURNED ON THE COMMUNISTS WHO HAVE BEEN CAUSING HIM TROUBLE IN THE U.A.R. PROVINCE OF SYRIA.

"THE COMMUNIST PARTY IN SYRIA WAS OPPOSED TO THE UNION OF EGYPT AND SYRIA BECAUSE THE COMMUNISTS THOUGHT UNION WOULD DESTROY THEIR OPPORTUNITIES," HE SAID. "BUT THE COMMUNISTS WERE UNABLE TO RAISE THEIR HEADS IN THE FACE OF ARAB NATIONALISM.

"REACTIONARY FORCES AND COMMUNIST FORCES STOOD UP AGAINST THE UNION BUT YOUR FORCE (ARAB NATIONALISM) MADE THEM RETREAT. THEY WILL NEVER DARE TO FACE THE PEOPLE.

"THE COMMUNISTS REFUSED TO HAVE THE NATION UNITED AS ONE TO FIGHT ITS ENEMIES. CERTAIN MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY CALLED FOR SEPARATION...

"THIS IS A ZIONIST AND A REACTIONARY CALL WHICH WOULD ENABLE THOSE POWERS TO RETURN AND EXPLOIT OUR COUNTRY...BUT WITH UNION WE ARE VICTORIOUS IN PORT SAID AGAINST ZIONISM AND IMPERIALISM AND WITH UNION WE SHALL FIGHT ALL THOSE WHO WORK AGAINST UNION AND NATIONALISIM."

NASSER DECLARED HE WOULD NOT PERMIT CAPITALISM AND FEUDALISM TO DOMINATE ARABS BECAUSE "WE HAVE A SOCIAL IDEOLOGY ADAPTED TO OUR RELIGION AND COMMUNITY."

THE PRESIDENT WOUND UP HIS SPEECH WITH A DECLARATION THAT HIS COUNTRY IS DETERMINED TO FOLLOW A POLICY OF NONALIGNMENT. HE CALLED FOR AN END TO "SPHERES OF INFLUENCE AND A GUARANTEE OF THE RIGHT OF EVERY PEOPLE TO INDEPENDENCE."

NASSER'S REMARKS WERE SIGNIFICANT FOR THEY UNDERLINED THE GROWING ANTAGONISM OF ARAB NATIONALISTS TOWARD THE COMMUNISTS. SOME NATIONALISTS HAVE ACCUSED THE REDS OF TRYING TO TAKE OVER THE NEW REVOLUTIONARY REGIME IN IRAQ.

THE UAR PRESIDENT CALLED 1958 "A YEAR OF VICTORY" FOR ARAB NATIONALISM.

"SEE WHAT HAPPENED IN 1958. UNITY BETWEEN EGYPT AND SYRIA WAS REALIZED. THE BAGHDAD (ANTI-COMMUNIST) PACT COLLAPSED AFTER WE HAD FOUGHT IT SINCE 1955. NEW NATIONALISM IS PROGRESSING. WE STARTED FIVE YEAR INDUSTRIALIZATION PLANS IN EGYPT AND SYRIA AND DECIDED TO BUILD THE (ASWAN) HIGH DAM."

SS&HW408PES

A78 (200)

CAIRO--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD NASSER A32 (WHICH BY WILTON WYNN) X X X

HIGH DAM."

THE NASSER ATTACK ON THE COMMUNISTS CAME AT A TIME WHEN EGYPT IS CONCLUDING AN AGREEMENT WITH THE RUSSIANS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF THE FIRST STAGE OF THAT DAM AND WHEN SOVIET ARMS ARE CONTINUING TO ARRIVE FOR HIS ARMED FORCES.

ALONG WITH THESE SOVIET GESTURES OF GOOD WILL, HOWEVER, THE COMMUNISTS IN IRAQ RECENTLY STAGED ANTI-U.A.R. STREET DEMONSTRATIONS. AND SYRIAN COMMUNISTS ARE REPORTED STILL AGITATING AGAINST THE UNION WITH EGYPT.

THE STRONG LANGUAGE NASSER USED INDICATES THAT ACCEPTANCE OF SOVIET AID HAS NOT CRIPPLED HIS FREEDOM OF ACTION POLITICALLY.

THE PORT SAID SPEECH WAS SEEN AS ANOTHER STRAW IN THE WIND INDICATING THAT NASSER'S RELATIONS WITH THE WEST ARE IMPROVING SOMEWHAT, ALTHOUGH RECONCILIATION IS STILL FAR OFF.

ANTI-WESTERN PROPAGANDA FROM CAIRO HAS TONED DOWN MARKEDLY AND THE EGYPTIANS CURRENTLY ARE NEGOTIATING WITH BOTH THE BRITISH AND THE FRENCH TOWARD A SETTLEMENT OF THEIR ECONOMIC DIFFERENCES.

NASSER PAID A BRIEF TRIBUTE TO THE SOVIET UNION FOR THE ULTIMATUM TO THE BRITISH-FRENCH FORCES IN NOVEMBER 1956 WHICH HELPED TO END THE SUEZ WAR AND HE ATTACKED THE BRITISH AND FRENCH GOVERNMENTS OF THAT PERIOD FOR AGGRESSION AGAINST EGYPT.

IN HIS 75-MINUTE SPEECH NASSER MADE NO MENTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

AS74OPES

Nassar

A135 (200)
BY RICHARD KASISCHKE
CAIRO, JULY 27 (AP)-PRESIDENT NASSER OF THE UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC TODAY DEDICATED EGYPT'S FIRST STEEL PLANT, AT HELWAN 40 MILES SOUTH OF CAIRO.

IN A DEDICATION SPEECH BEFORE A SELECT AUDIENCE AT THE PLANT OF THE EGYPTIAN IRON AND STEEL CO., THE U.A.R. CHIEF SAID ARABS WILL DEFEND THEMSELVES AGAINST AGGRESSION WITHOUT FOREIGN HELP.

THE STEEP PLANT WAS BUILT BY A WEST GERMAN FIRM.

THE HALF-HOUR SPEECH WAS DEVOTED CHIEFLY TO INTERNAL WELFARE PROBLEMS. TOWARD THE END, TOUCHING ON INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, NASSER SAID HE WARNED U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE DULLES IN 1953 AND THE BRITISH THAT THE ARAB WORLD WOULD NOT ACCEPT MILITARY PACTS.

HE SAID ALL IGNORED HIS WARNINGS BUT SHOULD BE WISER AFTER THE REVOLT IN IRAQ, WHICH WAS A MEMBER OF THE U.S.-BACKED BAGHDAD PACT.

"I WARNED THEM THAT ANY ARAB RULER WHO OPENS THE DOOR OF HIS COUNTRY TO PACTS IS CONSIDERED A TRAITOR BECAUSE TO US PACTS MEAN TREASON," NASSER SAID.

"WE DON'T ACCEPT IMPERIALIST DOMINATION OR ANY DEFENSE EXCEPT THAT EMANATING FROM ARAB COUNTRIES THEMSELVES.

"WE HAVE LONG BEEN ACCUSED OF WANTING AN EMPIRE, BUT I SAY WE ONLY WANT AN ARAB NATION FOR ARABS ONLY. ARABS WILL REPEL AGGRESSION ON ARABS. ANY ATTACK ON ONE ARAB COUNTRY IS AGGRESSION ON US ALL.

"I BELIEVE WITH OUR OWN HANDS WE'LL DEFEND OURSELVES AND BUILD OUR COUNTRY."

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JUL 27 1958

A127
-95-

Nasser

PRECEDE LONDON NASSER
BY ANTOINE YARED
CAIRO, JULY 18 (AP)-THE CAIRO GOVERNMENT TODAY REPORTED "AN ATMOSPHERE OF AMITY AND UNDERSTANDING"IN A MOSCOW MEETING BETWEEN PRESIDENT NASSER AND PREMIER KHRUSHCHEV OF SOVIET RUSSIA.
"A MEETING TOOK PLACE THURSDAY IN MOSCOW BETWEEN PRESIDENT GAMAL ABDEL NASSER AND PREMIER NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV OF THE U.S.S.R.," SAID A TERSE STATEMENT FROM THE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE.
LINTERNATIONALASITUATIONANDWHATISNEEDEDFORTHEPRESERVATION PRESENT"

JUL 18 1958

SAID A TERSE STATEMENT FROM THE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE.
"THE TWO LEADERS EXCHANGED VIEWS ON DEVELOPMENT OF THE PRESENT INTERNATIONVHONAND
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U "THE TWO LEADERS EXCHANGED VIEWS ON DEVELOPMENT OF THE PRESENT INTERNATIONAL SITUATION AND WHAT IS NEEDED FOR THE PRESERVATION OF PEACE. AN ATMOSPHERE OF AMITY AND UNDERSTANDING PREVAILED DURING THE MEETING."
THE MEETING OF KHRUSHCHEV AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC CAME AS A COMPLETE SURPRISE HERE.
NASSER HAD BEEN REPORTED SAILING HOME ABOARD HIS YACHT ALHORRIYA AFTER A 12-DAY VISIT TO YUGOSLAVIA. HE LEFT BRIONI MONDAY. THE DAY PRO-NASSER ELEMENTS SEIZED POWER IN IRAQ.

Nasser

A142
INSERT
CAIRO NASSER A127 INSERT AFTER FIFTH GRAF "NASSER HAD X X X IN IRAQ."
THE MIDDLE EAST NEWS AGENCY GAVE THE FOLLOWING ACOUNT OF HOW THE NASSER-KHRUSHCHEV MEETING TOOK PLACE:
"NASSER SAILED FROM PULA, YUGOSLAVIA, LAST SATURDAY (SIC) FOR THE RETURN TRIP TO CAIRO. HE SAILED TWO DAYS IN THE ADRIATIC. WHEN HE LEARNED ABOUT AMERICAN TROOP LANDINGS IN LEBANON AND INCREASE OF TENSION IN THE AREA, NASSER RETURNED TO PULA WHERE HE MET WITH TITO TO DISCUSS THE SITUATION. FROM PULA NASSER, ACCOMPANIED BY U.A.R. FOREIGN MINISTER MAHMOUD FAWZI, WENT TO BRIONI. FROM BRIONI, FAWZI AND NASSER FLEW TO MOSCOW WHERE THEY ARRIVED WEDNESDAY.
"NASSER HAD TWO MEETINGS WITH KHRUSHCHEV WHICH LASTED EIGHT HOURS DURING WHICH THE PAIR DISCUSSED THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION AND NECESSARY STEPS TO PRESERVE PEACE."
EGYPTIAN PAPERS X X X SIXTH GRAF.
KS1055AED
EGYPTIAN PAPERS SAID NASSER IS DUE IN ALEXANDRIA TOMORROW.
THE MIDDLE EAST NEWS AGENCY SAID NASSER ARRIVED TODAY IN DAMASCUS, CAPITAL OF THE U.A.R. PROVINCE OF SYRIA.

. . . .

A128
THE AGENCY SAID NASSER MET WITH SYRIAN CABINET MINISTERS. IN CAIRO, THE STATE MINISTER FOR PRESIDENTIAL AFFAIRS AND ACTING FOREIGN MINISTER, ALI SABRY, SUMMONED U.S. AMBASSADOR RAYMOND HARE FOR A MEETING.O.
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A128
THE AGENCY SAID NASSER MET WITH SYRIAN CABINET MINISTERS. IN CAIRO, THE STATE MINISTER FOR PRESIDENTIAL AFFAIRS AND ACTING FOREIGN MINISTER, ALI SABRY, SUMMONED U.S. AMBASSADOR RAYMOND HARE FOR A MEETING.
THE NEWS ALSO CAUGHT YUGOSLAVIA BY SURPRISE. REPORTS FROM BELGRADE SAID. INFORMANTS THERE SUGGESTED NASSER PROBABLY HEADED DIRECT FOR COMMUNIST ALBANIA AFTER LEAVING BRIONI AND WAS PICKED UP THERE FOR THE FLIGHT TO MOSCOW.
THEY SAID NASSER GAVE NO INKLING OF PLANS TO SEE KHRUSHCHEV AND IN FACT CREATED THE IMPRESSION OF GETTING COOLER TOWARD THE SOVIET UNION.
NASSER'S VISIT TO YUGOSLAVIA WAS GENERALLY INTERPRETED AS A SHOW OF INDEPENDENCE FROM THE KREMLIN BLOC, WHICH HAS DENOUNCED TITO AS A TRAITOR TO COMMUNISM.
YUGOSLAVIA SUPPORTS NASSER IN THE PRESENT CRISIS. REGARDLESS OF RUSSIAN POLICIES, YUGOSLAVIA HURRIED TO RECOGNIZE THE NEW REGIME IN IRAQ, BUT MADE IT CLEAR THAT IT WAS NOT DONE TO PLEASE THE SOVIETS.
--DASK--
IN LONDON, THE EVENING NEWS SPECULATED THAT NASSER "POSSIBLY ASKED, OR RECEIVED, OFFERS OF HELP FROM RUSSIA IN STABILIZING THE POSITION OF THE NEW IRAQI REPUBLIC."
THE SOVIET UNION HAS RECOGNIZED THE REBEL REGIME IN BAGHDAD.
THE CHIEF XXX FOURTH GRAF ORIGINAL A79 ET SEQ UNDER LONDON DATE AND DELETING FIRST LEAD LONDON A100
B1011AED

A165
(850)
NASSER
AP FOREIGN SERVICE ADVANCE FOR SUNDAY AMS JULY 20
BY WILTON WYNN

Nasser

JUL 17 1958

(ADVANCE) BEIRUT, JULY 19 (AP)-GAMAL ABDEL NASSER IS A COUNTRY BOY WHO CAME TO TOWN FROM THE REMOTE HINTERLAND OF EGYPT. OUT OF A BLEAK BACKGROUND AMONG THE HAVE-NOTS, HE HAS WORKED UP TO OPPORTUNISTIC POWER THAT MAY AFFECT THE FATE OF THE WORLD.

NOW HE HAS MADE SUCH A SPLASH THAT ALL THE MIDDLE EAST--AND MUCH OF THE WORLD BEYOND--IS CHOOSING UP SIDES TO FIGHT FOR OR AGAINST HIM IN A SHOWDOWN CRISIS.

AND FOR THE SECOND TIME IN LESS THAN TWO YEARS THE WEST IS THROWING MILITARY MIGHT AT HIM.

TO YOUNG ARAB NATIONALISTS EVERYWHERE NASSER MAY BE THE MOST POPULAR ARAB SINCE THE PROPHET MOHAMED EMERGED IN THE 7TH CENTURY A.D. OR PERHAPS SINCE SALKDIN, WHO REPULSED THE CHRISTIAN CRUSADERS A FEW CENTURIES LATER. ANYWAY, HE HOLDS A PROMISE OF REVIVAL OF LOST GLORIES.

IN THE WEST NASSER IS REGARDED AS THE GREATEST THREAT TO WESTERN INTERESTS OUTSIDE THE IRON CURTAIN.

WHAT WERE THE CIRCUMSTANCES THAT MADE THE COUNTRY BOY INTO AN INTERNATIONAL ISSUE?

IT ALL STARTED IN THE DIRTY VILLAGE OF BENI MER, 500 MILES UP THE NILE FROM CAIRO. NASSER'S FATHER WAS A BADLY PAID POSTAL CLERK. THE FAMILY LIVED IN POVERTY IN AN AREA POPULATED BY RICH FEUDAL LANDLORDS.

THE RICH FAMILIES THERE STILL BOAST THAT THEY NEVER SPOKE TO THE ABDEL NASSER FAMILY.

THE ABDEL NASSERS MOVED TO THE CITY WHEN GAMAL WAS STILL A BOY. IN THE BIG TOWN GAMAL MOVED INTO A COSMOPOLITAN WORLD WHERE HE WAS REGARDED AS INFERIOR SIMPLY BECAUSE HE WAS AN EGYPTIAN.

IN CAIRO, IN THOSE DAYS, IT WAS A BIG ADVANTAGE TO BE A FOREIGNER. IF YOU HAD A FOREIGN PASSPORT YOU COULD COMMIT MURDER IN BROAD DAYLIGHT AND EGYPTIAN LAW COULD NOT TOUCH YOU. FOREIGNERS WERE EXEMPT FROM ALMOST ALL TAXATION.

ARABIC WAS THE LANGUAGE OF THE EGYPTIANS--BUT THE STREET SIGNS WERE IN ENGLISH. THE ROYAL FAMILY KNEW FRENCH, ENGLISH, ITALIAN AND TURKISH, BUT ALMOST NO ARABIC.

IN SHORT, CAIRO WAS A FOREIGNERS' PARADISE.

ONE HUNDRED PER CENT EGYPTIANS WERE LAUGHED AT AND DESPISED.

A166

THIS HUMILIATION LEFT SCARS IN THE PERSONALITY OF GAMAL ABDEL NASSER. HE MADE UP HIS MIND TO GIVE THE GYPTIAN PEOPLE DIGNITY. AND HE INTENDED TO DO IT BY KICKING THE FOREIGNERS.

THAT'S ABOUT AS MUCH OF AN IDEOLOGY NASSER EVER DEVELOPED. IT CAN BE SUMMED UP IN HIS OWN WORDS:

"WE WILL NEVER ACCEPT ANYTHING FROM THE WEST WHICH WILL INFRINGE ON OUR INDEPENDENCE OR OUR DIGNITY. WE WILL RETURN BLOW FOR BLOW, SLAP FOR SLAP."

THE PLATFORM RANG A BELL IN THE ARAB WORLD. FROM BAHARAIN TO BENGASI MILLIONS OF ARABS SUFFERED FROM THE SAME SENSE THAT PLAGUED NASSER. THEY MADE HIM THEIR MODERN SALADIN BECAUSE HE COULD STAND UP IN THE FACT OF THE WEST, BECAUSE EISENHOWER AND HAMMARSKJOLD AND MACMILLAN HAVE TO HOLD AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE TO DISCUSS THE BOY FROM BENI MER.

NASSER DIDN'T HAVE TO OFFER THE ARABS A BETTER LIFE. HIS POLICIES SOMETIMES HURT THEM ECONOMICALLY. THEY LOVED IT BECAUSE HE MADE THEM FEEL EQUAL TO THE WEST.

NASSER'S AIMS ARE AS VAGUE AS HIS IDEOLOGY. BUT HE IS DETERMINED TO ROOT OUT WESTERN CONTROL WHEREVER IT MAY BE IN THE ARAB WORLD AND AFRICA. HE WANTS LIKE-MINDED REGIMES IN THE ARAB WORLD UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF EGYPT. THE FORM OF THIS SYSTEM IS SECONDARY. IT MAY BE A POLITICAL UNION, FEDERATION OR A SIMPLE ALIGNMENT.

BUT HE CAN TOLERATE NO ARAB LEADERS WHO FOLLOW THE WEST AGAINST EGYPT.

THIS POLICY HAS A TWO-FOLD PURPOSE:

1. IF ARABS UNITE BEHIND NASSER, HIS BARGAINING POWER WITH THE WEST INCREASES. EGYPT THEN BECOMES VASTLY MORE IMPORTANT INTERNATIONALLY.

2. THIS POLICY TENDS TO ELIMINATE THE POSSIBILITY THAT HE WILL BE UNDERMINED BY ARAB GOVERNMENTS AROUND HIM. THAT EXPLAINS HIS BITTERNESS TOWARD JORDAN'S KING HUSSEIN, LEBANON'S PRESIDENT CHAMOUN, AND THE LATE PREMIER NURI SAID OF IRAQ.

WHEN YOU FEEL DULLES INSULTS YOU, NATIONALIZE THE SUEZ CANAL; WHEN YOU READ IN THE PAPERS THAT THE CANADIAN PRIME MINISTER SAID SOMETHING NASTY ABOUT EGYPT, REFUSE TO ALLOW CANADIAN TROOPS TO JOIN THE U.N. FORCE IN GAZA; WHEN THE BIG POWERS GET DIFFICULT, BUY ARMS FROM RUSSIA--RECOGNIZE RED CHINA OR DO ANYTHING ELSE THAT WILL MAKE THEM BOIL.

IN IRAQ, NURI SAID GAVE HIS PEOPLE UNPARALLELED ECONOMIC PROSPERITY. BUT THEY HATED HIM BECAUSE HE ACCEPTED BEING A JUNIOR PARTNER OF THE WEST, A THING NASSER WILL NEVER DO.

THIS, IN SHORT, IS A SECRET OF NASSER'S SUCCESS. THE REST IS EASY. HIS HUGE PROPAGANDA MACHINE IS EFFECTIVE MAINLY BECAUSE ARAB NATIONALISTS LIKE WHAT NASSER HAS DONE TO THE WEST. NOW THEY BELIEVE ANYTHING HIS RADIO STATIONS SAY.

THAT'S WHY HIS AGENTS IN EVERY MIDDLE EASTERN CAPITAL FIND A WILLING MASS OF PEOPLE READY TO RIOT, SHOOT, KILL AND MAIM IN NASSER'S NAME. THAT'S WHY HIS PICTURES HANG OVER REBEL BARRICADES IN THE STREETS OF BEIRUT AND BAGHDAD. AND MAYBE THAT IS WHY THE WEST HAS NEVER BEEN ABLE TO COPE WITH HIM.

END ADVANCE FOR SUNDAY AMS JULY 20; MOVED JULY 17
GG1154PED

A56

BULLETIN

Nasser

CAIRO, JULY 16 (AP)-PRESIDENT NASSER DECLARED TONIGHT THE LANDING OF AMERICAN TROOPS IN LEBANON IS A "DANGER TO THE MIDDLE EAST" AND A "BLUNT THREAT TO ARAB STATES."

P505PED

A62

Nasser

JUL 16 1958

BULLETIN MATTER

CAIRO--FIRST ADD NASSER (A56) X X X STATES."

NASSER IS EN ROUTE HOME FROM A 12-DAY VISIT TO YUGOSLAVIA.

HIS STATEMENT WAS SENT FROM ABOARD HIS YACHT AND BROADCAST BY CAIRO RADIO.

NASSER WARNED THAT ANY AGGRESSION AGAINST THE NEWLY PROCLAIMED IRAQI REPUBLIC WILL BE CONSIDERED AN AGGRESSION AGAINST THE UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT AND SYRIA.

NASSER ADDED THAT IF SUCH A SITUATION ARISES, THE U.A.R. WILL BE BOUND BY ITS OBLIGATIONS TOWARD THE IRAQI REPUBLIC IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ARAB COLLECTIVE SECURITY PACT.

P548PED

A132

Nasser

CAIRO--SECOND ADD NASSER A62 X X X SECURITY PACT.

NASSER SAID: "THE UNITED STATES BY EMBARKING ON THIS SERIOUS AGGRESSION UNDER A FALSE PRETEXT THAT THE U.A.R. IS INTERFERING IN LEBANON DESPITE A U.N. OFFICIAL DENIAL OF THIS... ONLY REVEALS AMERICA'S INTENTIONS TOWARD THE ARAB INDEPENDENT PEOPLES AND ITS (AMERICA'S) ATTEMPTS TO SUPPRESS AND DOMINATE THEM."

HE CHARGED THAT THE UNITED STATES IGNORED THE PRESENCE OF THE U.N., WHICH HAS AN OBSERVER TEAM IN LEBANON, AND WAS VIOLATING U.MN. RESOLUTIONS AND HAMPERING ITS WORK.

U.N., WHICH HAS AN OBSERVER TEAM IN LEBANON, AND WAS VIOLATING U.N. RESOLUTIONS AND HAMPERING ITS WORK.

UK943PED

A73
(400)
NIGHT LEAD NASSER

Nasser

CAIRO, MAY 16 (AP)-PRESIDENT NASSER RETURNED TODAY FROM AN 18-DAY STATE VISIT TO THE SOVIET UNION, BRINGING WITH HIM PREMIER KHRUSHCHEV'S PLEDGE OF SOVIET HELP TO UNITE THE ARAB WORLD.

NASSER DELIVERED A FIGHTING SPEECH TO WELCOMING THOUSANDS HERE.

HE PROMISED THE UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC'S MILITARY AID TO SUPPORT YEMEN IN CLASHES WITH BRITAIN OVER THE ADEN PROTECTORATE.

YEMEN IS FEDERATED WITH THE U.A.R.

"IN THE NAME OF THE U.A.R. PEOPLE I ANNOUNCE WE SUPPORT YEMEN WITH ALL OUR STRENGTH ECONOMICALLY AND MILITARILY AGAINST ANY KIND OF AGGRESSION," NASSER SAID.

THE CHEERING, BANNER-WAVING CROWD OF ABOUT 10,000 FREQUENTLY INTERRUPTED HIS SPEECH WITH CRIES OF APPROVAL.

NASSER CALLED LIES LEBANESE LEADERS' ALLEGATIONS THAT THE U.A.R. HAD INTERFERED TO CAUSE THE CURRENT CRISIS IN LEBANON. HE SAID THE U.A.R. HAD NOTHING TO DO WITH THE ANTI-GOVERNMENT RIOTING IN LEBANON THAT LEFT SEVERAL SCORE DEAD DURING THE PAST WEEK.

THE U.A.R. CHIEF CHARGED THE ASSASSINATION OF A PRO-NASSER EDITOR IN BEIRUT SET OFF THE CRISIS THERE. NOW, NASSER SAID, THE LEBANESE WANT TO TURN AN INTERNAL PROBLEM INTO AN EXTERNAL ONE SO THEY CAN PRETEND THE U.A.R. IS INTERFERING AND ASK FOR FOREIGN HELP.

NASSER SAID HE HAD INFORMED U.S. AMBASSADOR RAYMOND HARE THAT THE U.A.R. WILL SUPPORT LEBANON'S INDEPENDENCE, WILL NOT TRY TO FORCE LEBANON INTO THE U.A.R., AND WILL PROTECT LEBANON FROM ANY INTERFERENCE BY OTHERS.

NASSER FLEW BACK FROM MOSCOW TO THE ABU SUWEIR MILITARY AIRPORT, 80 MILES EAST OF CAIRO, IN A SPECIAL SOVIET TU104 JET AIRLINER. AN EGYPTIAN AIR FORCE PLANE FLEW HIM TO THE AL MAZA MILITARY AIRPORT OUTSIDE CAIRO WHERE GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS GREETED HIM.

IN MOSCOW, KHRUSHCHEV DESCRIBED NASSER AS "THE OUTSTANDING LEADER OF ALL THE ARAB PEOPLES" AND TOLD HIM "THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT WANTS SOLIDARITY OF THE ARAB PEOPLE UNDER YOUR LEADERSHIP."

THE TWO SIGNED A STATEMENT YESTERDAY EXPRESSING AGREEMENT ON MOST SOVIET FOREIGN POLICY.

BUT NASSER TOLD THE CROWD HERE HIS VISIT TO THE SOVIET UNION HAS CONVINCED HIM THE POLICY OF NON-ALIGNMENT WITH

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NY BLOC IS CORRECT.

FOR THE FIRST TIME, NASSER SAID, THE UNITED STATES "RECOGNIZES OUR NEUTRALITY AND ANNOUNCES HER RESPECT TOWARD IT."

HE SAID THAT BEFORE HE LEFT FOR MOSCOW, THE UNITED STATES INFORMED HIM IT IS ADOPTING A NEW POLICY TOWARD THE U.A.R. BASED ON RESPECT "OF OUR NEUTRALITY AND INDEPENDENCE." HE ADDED THAT HE FEELS THE AMERICAN PEOPLE ARE AIMING AND WORKING FOR PEACE.

IF THE UNITED STATES WANTS TO ESTABLISH FRIENDLY RELATIONS "AND IF THEIR INTENTIONS ARE REALLY FRIENDLY, THEN WE WELCOME THIS FRIENDSHIP," NASSER SAID.

DF627PED

MAY 16 1958

A92

Nasser

MAY 4 1958

FIRST LEAD NASSER

MOSCOW, MAY 4 (AP)-PRESIDENT NASSER TOLD A MASS RALLY AT TASHKENT TONIGHT THAT FORMER PRIME MINISTER EDEN HAD WARNED HIM AGAINST SOVIET AGGRESSION, BUT IN THE END IT WAS THE SOVIET UNION THAT CAME TO EGYPT'S AID AGAINST BRITISH AGGRESSION.

THE PREDOMINANTLY MOSLEM CROWD REPEATEDLY INTERRUPTED THE VISITING HEAD OF THE UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC WITH CHEERS AND SHOUTS, ACCORDING TO A MOSCOW RADIO BROADCAST FROM TASHKENT, THE UZBEK CAPITAL IN CENTRAL ASIA.

"IN FEBRUARY 1954 MR. EDEN, THE BRITISH PRIME MINISTER, TRIED TO CONVINCE US WE SHOULD CONCLUDE AN ALLIANCE WITH THEM TO REPULSE AGGRESSION FROM THE SOVIET UNION," NASSER SAID. "WE REJECTED THAT ALLIANCE.

"MR. EDEN SAID AGGRESSION CAN COME ONLY FROM THE SOVIET UNION. BUT TWO YEARS LATER, IN 1956, ENGLAND LAUNCHED AGGRESSION AGAINST EGYPT. AND IT WAS INITIATED BY EDEN. AND IT WAS THE SOVIET UNION WHO TOOK OUR SIDE IN ORDER TO REPULSE THE IMPERIALIST AGGRESSION."

NASSER SAID THE FRIENDSHIP THAT BINDS THE SOVIET UNION AND THE NEW ARAB REPUBLIC WAS BASED ON "MUTALITY OF INTERESTS IN THE CAUSE OF DEVELOPING A COMMON ECONOMY, AGAINST AGGRESSION, AND AGA

ARAB REPUBLIC WAS BASED ON "MUTUALITY OF INTERESTS IN THE CAUSE OF DEVELOPING A COMMON ECONOMY, AGAINST AGGRESSION, AND AGAINST IMPERIALISM."

RADIO REPORTS X X X SECOND GRAF PVS A8.

WD713PED

A113

Nasser

NIGHT LEAD NASSER (280)

BY ROY ESSOYAN

MOSCOW, MAY 3 (AP)-PRESIDENT NASSER OF THE UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC LEFT MOSCOW TODAY FOR A 10-DAY 5,000-MILE TOUR OF THE SOVIET UNION STILL STRESSING HIS ANNOUNCED POLICY OF POLITICAL NEUTRALITY.

NASSER WINDS UP HIS RUSSIAN TRAVELS BACK IN MOSCOW MAY 13 AND RETURNS TO CAIRO MAY 16. THE TOUR TAKES HIM TO TASHKENT, SOCHI, KIEV, LENINGRAD AND STALINGRAD.

IN HIS SEVERAL SPEECHES IN MOSCOW--AT THE AIRPORT, IN THE KREMLIN AND AT MOSCOW UNIVERSITY--NASSER HAS DENOUNCED IMPERIALISM WITH RELISH AND REPEATEDLY HAS PRAISED AND THANKED THE KREMLIN FOR ITS AID TO EGYPT AND SYRIA, PARTICULARLY DURING THE WAR OVER THE SUEZ CANAL.

HE ALSO HAS TAKEN EVERY OPPORTUNITY TO MAINTAIN THAT THE AID WAS GIVEN WITHOUT STRINGS AND INSIST HE WANTS AID THE SAME WAY FROM THE WEST.

HE HAS STATED HE WANTS FURTHER SOVIET ASSISTANCE AND COOPERATION IN ECONOMIC, TECHNICAL AND CULTURAL FIELDS. BUT HE HAS GIVEN NO INDICATION SO FAR OF WILLINGNESS TO ENTER INTO COLSER POLITICAL TIES WITH THE SOVIET UNION.

ONE HIGHLY PLACED MEMBER OF NASSER'S DELEGATIONSAID AFTER THEIR ARRIVAL HERE THAT UNDOUBTEDLY THOUSANDS OF WORDS ABOUT SOVIET-ARAB SOLIDARITY, FRIENDSHIP AND COOPERATION WOULD BE VOICED DURING THE VISIT.

BUT HE ADDED: "WE ARE ALSO INTERESTED IN THE DEEDS THAT ACCOMPANY THESE WORDS. AND IN THE PRESENT STAGE OF OUR DEVELOPMENT MONEY IS THE MAIN COIN OF DEEDS."

THERE HAS BEEN NO HINT HERE OF THE DEGREE TO WHICH THE SOVIET UNION MAY EXPAND ITS PRESENT ECONOMIC AID TO NASSER. BUT NASSER HAS OFTEN DECLARED THAT THE SIZE OF ANY NEW SOVIET GRANTS NEED NOT CUT INTO THE ASSISTANCE HIS NEW REPUBLIC CAN ABSORB FROM THE WEST.

THE RED CARPET RECEPTION, IN THE VIEW OF WESTERN AND NEUTRAL DIPLOMATS HERE, MUST INEVITABLY RAISE NASSER'S STOCK IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND INCREASE PRESSURE ON THE WEST FOR COUNTERMEASURES TO KEEP NASSER AND THE MIDDLE EAST OUT OF COMMUNISM'S EMBRACE.

RA743PED

MAY 3 1958

A32
NIGHT LEAD NASSER 430

Nasser

SEP 27 1957

BY WILTON WYNN

CAIRO, EGYPT, SEPT. 27 (AP)-PRESIDENT NASSER SAYS HE DOES NOT BELIEVE SYRIA HAS GONE COMMUNIST AND IS SURE THAT COUNTRY "WILL NOT FALL UNDER ANY FOREIGN CONTROL."

AS HE PUTS IT:

"THE SYRIANS ARE NATIONALISTS. ONE SHOULD UNDERSTAND THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN NATIONALISM AND COMMUNISM. I KNOW PERSONALLY MOST LEADING SYRIAN ARMY OFFICERS, AND I KNOW NONE OF THEM ARE COMMUNISTS."

THE EGYPTIAN PRESIDENT RECEIVED THE ASSOCIATED PRESS AND NATIONAL BROADCASTING CO. CORRESPONDENTS FOR A JOINT INTERVIEW IN THE GARDEN OF HIS HOMEIINSIDE AN ARMY COMPOUND IN ABBASSAIA, A CAIRO SUBURB. NONE OF HIS ADVISORS WAS PRESENT AND HE ANSWERED QUESTIONS WITHOUT NOTES.

ASKED IF EGYPT MIGHT MEDIATE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SYRIA AND THE UNITED STATES, NASSER SAID HE DID NOT BELIEVE IN MEDIATION, BUT SUGGESTED THAT THE U.S. GOVERNMENT "CONTACT SYRIAN OFFICIALS AND TALK DIRECTLY" INSTEAD OF SENDING ENVOYS TO "CAPITALS AROUND SYRIA TO LEARN ABOUT SYRIA."

THIS WAS AN OBVIOUS REFERENCE TO THE RECENT VISIT OF LOY W. HENDERSON OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT TO TURKEY AND LEBANON.

NASSER ALSO SAID HE "WOULD HAVE NO OBJECTION" TO MEETING PRESIDENT EISENHOWER TO DISCUSS A MIDDLE EAST SETTLEMENT IF THE PRESIDENT TOOK THE INITIATIVE.

"I AM READY TO DO ANYTHING POSSIBLE FOR THE CAUSE OF PEACE," HE DECLARED. "I'VE TOLD THEM (THE UNITED STATES) EGYPT IS READY TO BE FRIENDLY AND THAT IT IS IN EGYPT'S INTERESTS TO BE FRIENDLY.

"WE ARE READY TO DO ANYTHING EXCEPT GIVE UP OUR SOVEREIGNTY AND DIGNITY. BUT THE POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES APPEARS AIMED AT ISOLATING EGYPT AND CONTINUING TO APPLY ECONOMIC PRESSURES AGAINST EGYPT."

IN WASHINGTON THE STATE DEPARTMENT SAID THAT AS FAR AS IT KNOWS THERE ARE NO PLANS FOR A MEETING OF THE PRESIDENT WITH NASSER.

NASSER SHARPLY DEFENDED HIS POLICY OF "POSITIVE NEUTRALITY" BETWEEN EAST AND WEST WHICH HE SAID HE BELIEVED WOULD AID THE CAUSE OF PEACE.

"BUT THIS DOES NOT MEAN NEUTRALITY BETWEEN CAPITALISM AND COMMUNISM. WE HAVE ADOPTED THE CAPITALIST SYSTEM IN EGYPT AND WE ARE AGAINST COMMUNISM IN EGYPT."

AS FOR ECONOMIC ISSUES WITH THE UNITED STATES, HE SAID EGYPT WAS IN BETTER SHAPE ECONOMICALLY THAN TWO YEARS AGO AND HAD FOUND A WAY TO RECOVER ITS BLOCKED DOLLAR ASSETS IN THE UNITED STATES "WITH OR WITHOUT AMERICAN APPROVAL." THE PLAN WOULD BECOME CLEAR IN TWO OR THREE MONTHS, HE ADDED.

A33
REITERATING COMPLETE SUPPORT FOR SYRIA IF SHE IS ATTACKED, HE SAID THE FORM OF THIS SUPPORT, INCLUDING WHETHER EGYPTIAN TROOPS WOULD BE SENT TO SYRIA, WOULD DEPEND ON "THE KIND OF AGGRESSION" THAT OCCURRED.

ASKED IF EGYPT WOULD CONTINUE THIS ALL-OUT SUPPORT IF SYRIA WENT COMMUNIST, HE SAID: "I AM SURE SYRIA WILL NOT FALL UNDER WNY FOREIGN CONTROL."

HE WARNED THAT "IF ISRAEOU C
O FK

FOREIGN CONTROL."

HE WARNED THAT "IF ISRAEL CONTINUES GETTING MORE ARMS," EGYPT MIGHT FEEL IT NECESSARY TO GO SHOPPING FOR MORE ARMAMENT FOR HERSELF.

ISRAELI PREMIER DAVID BEN-GURION'S "POLICY OF FORCING PEACE" HAD FAILED, HE SAID, AND "NOW SOMETHING ELSE MUST BE TRIED."

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A34

A53 Nasser

NIGHT LEAD NASSER (500)

ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, JULY 26 (AP)-PRESIDENT NASSER TOLD CHEERING EGYPTIAN HOLIDAY CROWDS TONIGHT THE EISENHOWER DOCTRINE "HAD STRINGS" AND THAT WAS WHY HE REJECTED IT.

BUT HE PRAISED THE U.S. STAND WITH EGYPT ON THE ISRAELI AND BRITISH-FRENCH INVASIONS OF EGYPT LAST OCTOBER-NOVEMBER.

NASSER TOLD HIS NATIONAL AUDIENCE THE BRITISH-FRENCH INVASION OF THE SUEZ WAS NOT TO PROTECT THE CANAL AS PROCLAIMED BUT TO BRING THE EGYPTIANS TO THEIR KNEES.

"WE CANNOT FORGET THE UNITED STATES STAND AGAINST AGGRESSION," NASSER SAID AT THE MASS RALLY IN ALEXANDRIA'S LIBERATION SQUARE. ON THE SAME SPOT A YEAR AGO TODAY HE ANNOUNCED EGYPT WAS NATIONALIZING THE SUEZ CANAL CO. THE RALLY CELEBRATED THE FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE OUSTER AND EXILE OF KING FAROUK.

NASSER'S TWO-HOUR SPEECH WAS BROADCAST BY THE STATE RADIO. MILLIONS OF EGYPTIANS LISTENED THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

NASSER SAID THAT IF EGYPT HAD ACCEPTED THE OFFER OF AID UNDER THE EISENHOWER DOCTRINE--AIMED TO STEM COMMUNISM IN THE MIDDLE EAST--IT WOULD HAVE MEANT EGYPT FOLLOWING IN AMERICA'S FOOTSTEPS.

"WE DO NOT BELIEVE IN ALLIANCES AND THE EISENHOWER DOCTRINE HAD CERTAIN CONDITIONS," NASSER SAID. "IT HAD STRINGS.

"FOR THIS REASON WE REJECTED IT....

"IF EISENHOWER HAS HIS POLICY, WE ALSO HAVE OUR OWN POLICY. IT IS THE POLICY OF BANDUNG WHICH IS NEUTRALITY AND COOPERATION WITH THE WHOLE WORLD."

BANDUNG, INDONESIA, WAS THE SITE OF THE 1955 AFRICAN-ASIAN CONFERENCE THAT SPELLED OUT A NEUTRALIST POLICY TO WHICH EGYPT, INDIA, CEYLON AND OTHER COUNTRIES PLEDGED ADHERENCE.

AFTER LAUDING THE U.S. OPPOSITION TO THE BRITISH-FRENCH-ISRAELI ATTACK, NASSER COMPLAINED THAT THE U.S. POLICY TOWARD EGYPT CHANGED AFTER ISRAELI TROOPS WITHDREW FROM EGYPTIAN SOIL.

NASSER TOLD HIS CHEERING THOUSANDS "WE GET TOGETHER ONE YEAR AFTER A BITTER STRUGGLE AND AFTER WE HAVE HOISTED THE BANNER OF LIBERTY AND HONOR...IT WAS INDEED A LONG YEAR AND WE EMERGED STRONGER THAN EVER AND MORE DETERMINED TO DEFEND OUR LIBERTY.

A54

"IT WAS A YEAR OF NATIONAL STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE AND WE WON, THANKS TO YOUR NATIONAL CONSCIOUSNESS AND THANKS TO GOD'S AID."

HE ACCUSED BRITAIN AND FRANCE OF IMPERIALIST DESIGNS IN THE ATTACK, FRANCE SEEING A CHANCE TO STRIKE AT EGYPT AND BRITAIN TO REOCCUPY THE CANAL.

THE LONDON SUEZ CONFERENCE BEGAN TO CALL FOR INTERNATIONALIZATION OF THE CANAL "AND IMPERIALISM WANTED TO IMPOSE ITS POLICY AND TAKE THE CANAL FROM US BY ASKING US TO ACCEPT INTERNATIONALIZATION," NASSER SAID.

HE SAID OF THE ISRAELI ATTACK: "WE HOPED TO GIVE ISRAEL A LESSON AND AVENGE THE BATTLE OF 1948 (THE ARAB-ISRAELI WAR) BUT IT WAS NOT TO BE."

HE ASSERTED THE BRITISH AND FRENCH ACCEPTED A CEASE-FIRE BECAUSE THEY KNEW THEY WERE BEATEN AND COULD NEVER GET THE EGYPTIAN PEOPLE TO HELP THEM OCCUPY THE COUNTRY.

TOMORROW NASSER AND HIS OFFICIAL GUESTS WILL REVIEW A NAVAL DISPLAY FROM THE YACHT HURRIYA (LIBERTY). IT IS THE FORMER ROYAL YACHT MAHROUSSA THAT TOOK FAROUK AWAY FROM HERE JULY 26, 1952, INTO EXILE IN ITALY AT THE CLIMAX OF A FOUR-DAY REVOLUTIONARY COUP HEADED BY MAJ. GEN. MOHAMMED NAGUIB AND LT. COL. NASSER. NAGUIB ESCORTED FAROUK ABOARD THE YACHT ON THE FATEFUL DAY FIVE YEARS AGO, THEN WENT ON TO BECOME PREMIER AND EGYPT'S FIRST PRESIDENT, AND NOW HAS LONG BEEN UNDER HOUSE ARREST IN A CAIRO SUBURB.

THE NAVAL DISPLAY WILL INCLUDE DESTROYERS, MINESWEEPERS AND TORPEDO BOATS AS WELL AS SOVIET-MADE SUBMARINES, THE EGYPTIAN PRESS SAID. NASSER IS EXPECTED TO RAISE THE EGYPTIAN FLAG OVER THE THREE SUBMARINES RECENTLY ACQUIRED FROM THE SOVIET UNION.

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A117 Nasser

ALEXANDRIA--1ST ADD NL NASSER (A54) X X X SOVIET UNION.

NASSER'S SPEECH IN LIBERATION SQUARE WOUND UP ON A NOTE OF ARAB NATIONALISM.

TO THE ESTIMATED 250,000 PACKED INTO THE SQUARE AND CROWDING ROOFTOPS AND BALCONIES, HE SAID THERE WAS ANOTHER WAR INVOLVING BRITAIN GOING ON IN OMAN AND ADDED:

"IN OMAN AND IN ALL ARAB COUNTRIES, FROM THE ATLANTIC OCEAN TO THE PERSIAN GULF, ARAB NATIONALISM EXISTS IN THE HEART OF EVERY ARAB. DOLLARS AND INTRIGUES WILL NOT DESTROY NATIONALISM. WITH GOD'S HELP ARAB NATIONALISM WILL BE VICTORIOUS IN THESE BATTLES."

HE ALSO CALLED FOR SUPPORT OF ALGERIAN NATIONALISTS' FIGHT FOR INDEPENDENCE FROM FRANCE.

IN HIS COMPLAINT AGAINST U.S. POLICY, NASSER SAID THE UNITED STATES AIMED AT DOMINATING THE MIDDLE EAST BY DRAWING OTHER ARAB COUNTRIES INTO ITS SPHERE OF INFLUENCE AND SOUGHT TO RESOLVE THE OLD PALESTINE DISPUTE IN ISRAEL'S FAVOR.

THE MASSED CROWED ROARED ITS APPROVAL OF NASSSER'S WORDS WITH CRIES OF "YAIISH GAMAL." (LONG LIVE GAMAL.").

TA1013PED

JUL 26 1957

A151 (AGENCIES AND RADIO OUT)
ADVANCE FOR AMS SUNDAY, SEPT. 30--NOTE DATE--FROM AP NEWSFEATURES
- - -
NASSER (1550)
- - -
APN PRINT SUBSCRIBERS WILL BE MAILED PICTURE OF EGYPTIAN PRESIDENT NASSER READING NEWSPAPER REPORTS ON HIS SEIZURE OF THE SUEZ CANAL
- - -
(EDITOR'S NOTE: AS THE MAN WHO PERSONALLY SET IN MOTION THE MOST VOLATILE WORLD CRISIS SINCE KOREA, EGYPT'S GAMAL ABDEL NASSER TODAY OCCUPIES A GLOBAL SPOTLIGHT. BUT WHAT IS HIS OWN PERSONAL REACTION TO THE CHAIN OF EVENTS HE STARTED? AND WHAT DOES HE FORESEE IN THE FUTURE IF BRITAIN AND FRANCE RESORT TO FORCE TO REGAIN CONTROL OF THE SUEZ CANAL? HERE'S A NEW PROFILE OF NASSER, SET AGAINST THE SUEZ CRISIS, WHICH OFFERS ANSWERS TO THESE AND OTHER VITAL QUESTIONS.)
BY WILTON WYNN
(ADVANCE) CAIRO, SEPT. 29 (AP)--A BLACK VEIL WEIGHTED WITH SILVER COINS AND JEWELRY HID THE OLD SHEPHERD WOMAN'S FACE BUT HER EYES MUST HAVE SHONE AS SHE LOOKED ACROSS THE DITCH OF WATER TOWARD SINAI AND LIFTED A SCRAWNY HAND TO COUNT THE SHIPS THAT PASSED.
WHEN THE 16TH AND LAST SHIP OF THE CONVOY HAD PASSED IN THE SUEZ CANAL THE OLD WOMAN CRIED OUT:
"LONG LIVE GAMAL ABDEL NASSER!"
WHILE HER BLACK GOATS NIBBLED AT CACTUS AND DESERT SHRUBS ON THE CANAL BANK THE OLD WOMAN IN BLACK WAS ENJOYING THE SIGHT OF A MULTI-MILLION DOLLAR PROPERTY THAT SHE NOW CALLED HER OWN. THANKS TO GAMAL ABDEL NASSER THE SUEZ CANAL NOW BELONGED TO EGYPT. EVERY SHIP THAT WENT THROUGH COULD MEAN MONEY IN THE BANK FOR EGYPT AND BETTER LIVES FOR EGYPTIANS.
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FOR EGYPTIANS.
ON THE BRIDGES OF SHIPS THAT PASSED, WEARY EGYPTIAN PILOTS GRIPPED THE WHEELS AS THEY WORKED 14-HOUR SHIFTS.
"NAVIGATION MUST NOT STOP," THEY SAID. "WE WILL KEEP IT GOING FOR GAMAL."
TO EGYPTIANS TODAY THE PHRASE "THE SHIPS MUST GO THROUGH THE CANAL" HAS BECOME AS DRAMATIC AS "THE MAIL MUST GO THROUGH" IN THE OLD WEST. THEY HAVE EMBARKED ON A GREAT NATIONAL VENTURE TO PROVE TO THE WORLD THAT THE EGYPTIANS CAN OPERATE A TECHNICAL ENTERPRISE. AND THEY SEEM READY TO BUCK THE WORLD TO PROVE IT.
ON THE SAME AFTERNOON THE OLD WOMAN COUNTED THE SHIPS THE MAN WHO HAD TAKEN OVER THE CANAL FOR THE EGYPTIANS SHOWED UP AT A MOVIE IN ALEXANDRIA WITH HIS WIFE AND FIVE CHILDREN.
THE BIG MAN AND HIS FAMILY WERE WALKING DOWN THE AISLE TO THEIR SEATS BEFORE THEY WERE RECOGNIZED. A SPONTANEOUS SHOUT "YAISH GAMAL" (LONG LIVE GAMAL) SPLIT THE AIR.

A152 (AGENCIES AND RADIO OUT)
IT WAS SEVERAL MINUTES BEFORE THE CROWD WAS STILLED AND THE PRESIDENT OF EGYPT COULD SETTLE DOWN TO WATCH MARILYN MONROE ON THE SCREEN. AS GAMAL ABDEL NASSER WATCHED THE FILM HE KNEW THAT AROUND THE WORLD, GREAT POWERS WERE DEBATING THE COURSE TO TAKE IN THIS NEW THREAT TO MIDEAST PEACE.
EVER SINCE HE NATIONALIZED THE SUEZ CANAL COMPANY JULY 26, NASSER HAS TRAVELED TO ALEXANDRIA TO RELAX WITH HIS FAMILY EACH TIME A NEW CRISIS DEVELOPED.
BUT ONCE THE CRISIS BREAKS EGYPT'S STRONG MAN IS BACK IN THE SADDLE, WORKING 20 HOURS DAILY, SEEKING ADVICE AND INFORMATION FROM ALL QUARTERS AND FINALLY MAKING THE BIG DECISIONS HIMSELF.
EGYPTIANS SAY NASSER HAS "NERVES OF STEEL," AND THAT THESE REPRESENT THEIR MOST RELIABLE WEAPON IN THE CONFLICT OVER THE SUEZ CANAL. THEY SAY NASSER'S NERVES BROUGHT HIM TO VICTORY OVER KING FAROUK, HELPED HIM THROUGH THE SHARP BARGAINING THAT LED TO THE EVACUATION OF THE BRITISH ARMY FROM THE SUEZ CANAL BASE, HELPED HIM THROUGH THE LONG POLITICAL STRUGGLE TO VICTORY OVER HIS POPULAR ARMY RIVAL, MAJ. GEN. MOHAMED NAGUIB, AND BROUGHT HIM THROUGH THE BITTER BORDER TROUBLES WITH ISRAEL LAST WINTER WHEN A LESS PATIENT MAN MIGHT HAVE BEEN LURED INTO THROWING A PREMATURE PUNCH.
NASSER'S PATIENCE FITS THE ROLE HE CHOSE FOR HIMSELF IN THE EARLY DAYS OF HIS REVOLUTION - THAT OF A BEHIND SCENES CONSPIRATOR.
IT WAS AFTER HE ENTERED THE ARMY AS A SECOND LIEUTENANT THAT NASSER PERFECTED HIS ROLE AS CONSPIRATOR. WHILE FIGHTING ON THE GAZA FRONT DURING THE PALESTINE WAR OF 1948 NASSER PULLED TOGETHER THAT CLIQUE OF OFFICERS KNOWN AS THE FREE OFFICERS MOVEMENT WHICH LATER OVERTHREW KING FAROUK.
IN CREATING THIS REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT NASSER FOLLOWED NO PARTICULAR POLITICAL PARTY. HE WAS THUS ABLE TO DRAW SUPPORT FROM ALL REVOLUTIOARY GROUPS FROM THE COMMUNISTS ON THE FAR LEFT TO THE MOSLEM BRETHREN ON THE EXTREME RIGHT.
HE ALSO FOLLOWED A NONVINDICTIVE LINE, EVEN WHEN OPPOSED OR CROSSED BY ENEMIES. THIS PRINCIPLE EXPLAINS WHY NASSER HAS BEEN LENIENT TOWARD MEN WHO HAVE TURNED AGAINST HIM.
"YOU WILL FIND THAT NASSER NEVER HAS DESERTED A ONETIME FRIEND," ONE OF HIS STALWART BAKCERS SAYS.
NASSER KEPT HIMSELF IN THE BACKGROUND OF THE REVOLUTION, EMPHASIZED COLLECTIVE LEADERSHIP AND STRESSED THE MOVEMENT RATHER THAN PERSONALITIES. IT WAS LONG AFTER THE REVOLUTION BEFORE EVEN CLOSE COMRADES KNEW GAMAL WAS INDISPUTABLE LEADER OF THEIR MOVEMENT.

A153 (AGENCIES AND RADIO OUT)
WHILE SETTING UP HIS ANTI-FAROUK COUP NASSER SOUGHT SUPPORT IN THE NAME OF A NONEXISTENT GENERAL WHO WAS "CLOSE TO THE PALACE." A YOUNG, RELATIVELY JUNIOR OFFICER, NASSER ALONE NEVER COULD HAVE WON SUFFICIENT SUPPORT IF HE HAD PRESENTED HIMSELF AS LEADER. THE NON-EXISTENT GENERAL FINALLY HAD ENOUGH OF A FOLLOWING TO OVERTHROW THE FAROUK DYNASTY. NASSER SET UP NAGUIB AS FRONT MAN FOR THE REVOLUTION AND CONTINUED WORKING FROM BEHIND THE SCENES.
A DOZEN OF NASSER'S FELLOW OFFICERS FORMED A "REVOLUTION COMMAND COUNCIL" WHICH OSTENSIBLY HELD SUPREME POWER IN THE COUNTRY. WITHIN THIS FRAMEWORK NASSER CONTROLLED THE COUNTRY. IN TIME THE FRONT MAN SYSTEM BROKE DOWN AND THE REVOLUTION COUNCIL PROVED TOO CLUMSY FOR EFFECTIVE GOVERNMENT. A CHAIN OF CIRCUMSTANCES BROUGHT NASSER TO THE CENTER OF THE STAGE--CLIMAXED WITH HIS ELECTION TO THE PRESIDENCY LAST JUNE.
TODAY NASSER IS HEAD OF THE GOVERNMENT IN NAME AS WELL AS FACT.
HIS ELECTION TO THE PRESIDENCY PRODUCED A NEW PERSONAL CRISIS. HE HAD TO FACE UP TO THE TASK OF WINNING THE SUPPORT OF HIS OWN PEOPLE. HE HAD REMAINED IN A SOLDIER'S UNIFORM RULING UNOFFICIALLY; NOW HE WAS IN A BLUE CIVILIAN SUIT ASKING TO BE ACCEPTED AS A CIVILIAN PRESIDENT.
IN SPITE OF ALL HIS EFFORTS TO THE CONTRARY, NASSER HAD MADE MANY ENEMIES IN HIS CLIMB TO POWER. THE PUBLIC GENERALLY COULD NOT FORGIVE HIM FOR OUSTING THE POPULAR NAGUIB. HE HAD BROKEN THE MOSLEM BROTHERHOOD AND THE WAFD, TWO FORMER MASS PARTIES, AND WAS GENERALLY HATED BY THEIR MEMBERSHIP. THE LANDLORD AND MERCHANT CLASSES WERE AGAINST HIM. INTELLECTUALS AND STUDENT GROUPS COMPLAINED THAT HE CURBED THEIR FREEDOM. COMMUNISTS CALLED HIM A "TOOL OF WESTERN IMPERIALISM."
ON TOP OF IT ALL, NASSER LACKED THE PERSONAL WARMTH TO CHARM CROWDS AND WIN POPULARITY.
HE IS A CLUMSY SPEAKER AND SUFFERS FROM STAGE FRIGHT. ALTHOUGH A BIG MAN (6 FEET, 200 POUNDS) POSSESSING ENDLESS COURAGE, HE QUALS AT HAVING TO FACE CROWDS.
"WHEN HE TRIES TO WAVE AT A CROWD, HE LOOKS LIKE A WOODEN STATUE," A FRIEND ONCE COMPLAINED.
IN PERSONAL CONTACTS, NASSER IS A DIFFERENT MAN. HE HAS AN UNCANNY ABILITY TO DRAW OUT A PERSON HE MEETS, TO PICK HIS BRAINS FOR INFORMATION. HE SPEAKS ENGLISH WITH A HEAVY ACCENT AND DOES IT WITH A BOYISH SINCERITY THAT RARELY FAILS TO CHARM. ALTHOUGH DARK IN COMPLEXION, NASSER HAS GREENISH EYES THAT GIVE HIM AN UNCANNY LOOK.

Makeup File Bio
SEP 22 1956
Nasser, Gamal Abdel

Nasser

A154 (AGENCIES AND RADIO OUT)

IN CONVERSATION, HE SOMETIMES BREAKS INTO A SHRILL LAUGH AND NARROWS HIS EYES TO SLITS IN A WAY THAT MAKES HIM LOOK LIKE A HANDSOME DEMON.

"IF NASSER COULD TALK INDIVIDUALLY TO EVERY PERSON IN THE WORLD FOR FIVE MINUTES A WEEK, HE WOULD WIN OVER US ALL," A WESTERN DIPLOMAT ONCE SAID.

UNFORTUNATELY, NASSER COULD NOT SPEAK TO HIS OWN PEOPLE IN THAT WAY. HE HAD WON WIDESPREAD POPULARITY OUTSIDE EGYPT AMONG OTHER ARAB COUNTRIES IN HIS CONFLICTS WITH ISRAEL. BUT HE WAS A PROPHET LACKING HONOR IN HIS OWN COUNTRY -- UNTIL JULY 26.

ON THAT DAY, NASSER FOUND THE FORMULA FOR SUCCESS. HE NATIONALIZED THE SUEZ CANAL CO.

NASSER ANNOUNCED THE NATIONALIZATION IN A SPEECH AT ALEXANDRIA. ON HIS RETURN TO CAIRO HE HEARD THE SPONTANEOUS APPLAUSE OF HIS PEOPLE FOR THE FIRST TIME. HE WAS MOBBED. IT TOOK HIM MORE THAN TWO HOURS TO DRIVE THE FEW BLOCKS FROM THE RAILWAY STATION TO THE PRESIDENT'S OFFICIAL QUARTERS.

THERE ARE SOME OBSERVERS WHO FEAR THIS VICTORY MAY MEAN NASSER'S UNDOING, HOWEVER. THEY FEAR THE PUBLIC RESPONSE TO THE SUEZ CANAL NATIONALIZATION MAY ENCOURAGE NASSER TO TAKE RASH VENTURES UNTIL HE RUINS HIS COUNTRY AND HIMSELF.

AFTER CENTURIES OF FOREIGN DOMINATION, ARAB NATIONALISM IS APT TO BE NEGATIVE AND DESTRUCTIVE. THE ARABS PRIMARILY ARE "AGAINST" THE WEST AND THE LEADER WHO CAN HIT THE WEST HARDEST IS THE MOST POPULAR.

"NASSER CANNOT STIR THE IMAGINATION OF ARAB NATIONALISTS BY BUILDING THE ASWAN HIGH DAM," AN OLD MIDDLE EAST HAND EXPLAINED RECENTLY. "BUT IF THE HIGH DAM WERE ALREADY BUILT WITH WESTERN FINANCING, NASSER COULD CAPTURE THE IMAGINATION OF THE ARAB WORLD BY BLOWING IT UP."

PERSONS CLOSE TO NASSER -- BOTH EGYPTIANS AND FOREIGNERS -- INSIST HE IS NOT AFTERPOPULARITY FOR ITS OWN SAKE, HOWEVER. THEY SAY NASSER ACTS THE WAY HE DOES SIMPLY BECAUSE HE FUNDAMENTALLY HAS THE SAME NATIONALISTIC EMOTIOS AS THE MAN IN THE STRE

ACTS THE WAY HE DOES SIMPLY BECAUSE HE FUNDAMENTALLY HAS THE SAME NATIONALISTIC EMOTIONS AS THE MAN IN THE STREET. THE 38-YEAR-OLD LEADER HAS THE SOLID CONVICTION THAT HIS FIRST TASK IS TO ROOT OUT THE LAST VESTIGES OF COLONIALISM FROM THE ARAB WORLD, AND HE HAS DECIDED THIS FIGHT TAKES PRIORITY OVER ECONOMIC REFORMS WHICH HE FORMERLY PUSHED SO VIGOROUSLY.

NASSER'S FRIENDS INSIST HE HAS NOT BECOME MORE ANTI-WESTERN THAN HE WAS IN THE EARLY DAYS OF THE REVOLUTION. THEY SAY THE WEST SIMPLY HAS PUSHED HIM FARTHER AWAY. THEY SUM IT UP LIKE THIS:

THE WEST REFUSED TO GIVE NASSER ARMS FOR DEFENSE AGAINST ISRAEL, AND SO HE TURNED TO THE SOVIET BLOC FOR WEAPONS. THE WEST DREW IRAQ INTO THE BAGHDAD PACT AGAINST NASSER'S VIOLENT OPPOSITION. AND FINALLY, BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES WITHDREW THEIR OFFER OF FINANCING THE ASWAN HIGH DAM AND SO NASSER NATIONALIZED THE SUEZ CANAL CO. AS AN ALTERNATIVE SOURCE OF CAPITAL.

Biog

NASSER KNOWS THE BRITISH AND FRENCH ARE OUT TO "GET HIM." HE KNOWS THAT IF THESE POWERS CHOOSE TO USE FORCE IT WILL BE THE END OF GAMAL ABDEL NASSER.

BUT TO THIS THREAT, THE BIG MAN SIMPLY REPLIES: "ACCORDING TO THE KORAN THAT WOULD NOT BE AN INGLORIOUS END."

END ADVANCE FOR AMS SUNDAY, SEPT. 30; MOVED SEPT. 21.

SC/MR143AED

No. 4084

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EDITORS: This biographical sketch is intended for your reference library files. Its purpose is twofold: (1) It provides material about the subject for use in connection with his current activities, and (2) the subject's life story is readily available in connection with his death. Inquiries should be addressed to Biographical Editor, The Associated Press, 50 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.

SKETCH 4084

Issued July 1, 1961

GAMAL ABDEL NASSER

President of Egypt

Born January 15, 1918

[EDITORS: Following is a substitute for Sketch No. 3985 issued April 1, 1957 and lead December 1, 1958.]

(By The Associated Press)

Gamal Abdel Nasser used Arab nationalism as the springboard to power. He gained so much that he was able to alter the political set-up of the turbulent Middle East.

Nasser took—and won—a big gamble in 1956 when he nationalized the Suez Canal Company.

He joined Syria with Egypt to form the United Arab Republic, with himself as its head. He called the U.A.R. the protector of all Arabs and let it be known other countries were welcome to affiliate with it.

The British-French-Israeli invasion of Egypt after he had seized the company operating the vital Suez Canal backfired—the invaders withdrew at the instance of the United Nations, and Nasser's military defeat turned into a resounding political triumph.

He moved ahead with operation of the canal on his own terms, and rebuilt his military forces with Communist help. [Two years after the canal company was nationalized, an agreement was signed by which the U.A.R. agreed to pay nearly 65 million dollars to the company that had a concession to operate the canal until 1968.]

Appealed to Have-Nots

His bandwagon was rolling along the high road. To Arab nationalists everywhere, he held a promise of revival of lost glories. They viewed him as a man of world stature.

Nasser did not invent Arab nationalism, but he symbolized it and was its most successful practitioner.

A man with a bleak have-not background himself, he appealed to others who had experienced poverty and the humility of being considered inferior. Some foreigners in Cairo had looked down on pure-blooded Egyptians during Nasser's early years.

That humiliation left scars. Nasser made up his mind to give the Egyptian people dignity. His ideology could best be summed up in his own words:

"We will never accept anything from the West which will infringe on our independence or our dignity. We will return blow for blow, slap for slap."

Engineered Farouk's Ouster

That platform was popular with the Arab world. Millions of Arabs suffered from the same acuteness of feeling that plagued Nasser. They admired him for the way he stood up to the West.

Nasser didn't have to offer the Arabs a better life. His policies sometimes hurt them economically.

They followed him because he made them feel equal to the West. He was determined to root out Western control wherever it was in the Arab world and in Africa. He wanted like-minded regimes under the leadership of Egypt.

It was Nasser, then a little known lieutenant colonel in the Egyptian army, who engineered the 1952 bloodless coup that snatched the ancient throne of the Pharaohs from under high-living King Farouk. The overthrow of Farouk made Nasser strong man of Egypt.

In 1958 he extended his almost absolute power to some 27 million people in Egypt and Syria when the U.A.R. was formed. Yemen's monarchy later formally federated with this revolutionary organization. Nasser was hailed by the masses in the Middle East as the great Arab unifier.

Pro-Western Iraq Fell

A pro-Nasser coup in midsummer of that year overthrew the pro-Western government of Iraq and resulted in the killing of young King Faisal II.

The United States then sent Marines to protect the pro-Western government of revolt-torn Lebanon. President Dwight D. Eisenhower in effect blamed Russia and Nasser's U.A.R. for fomenting the threat to Lebanon's independence. He accused pro-Egyptian plotters of murdering or driving from office the old government of Iraq.

Simultaneously Britain rushed paratroopers to Jordan to help young King Hussein face up to new threats to his throne. Hussein had asked for such help, charging that the U.A.R. had plotted to overthrow him. He feared a pro-Nasser coup such as the one in Iraq. King Faisal was his cousin.

Nasser said the U.A.R. had nothing to do with the anti-government rioting in Lebanon. But the Beirut government accused it of sparking the rebellion by its virulent propaganda and by aiding the rebels with arms and men from Syria. U.N. observers sent to Lebanon were hindered by the rebels in their efforts to reach the border.

Relations Improved Later

Unquestionably, arms and men went from Syria into both Lebanon and Jordan. The extent of these, and whether the aid was given on Nasser's instructions, was hard to pin down. The Egyptians insisted that the troubles in the two countries stemmed from purely internal causes.

During the turmoil, Nasser made a secret trip to Moscow to confer with Premier Nikita Khrushchev. It was his second visit there in two months.

As time went on, relations between the U.A.R. and Lebanon and Jordan improved.

Early in 1961 Nasser and Premier Saeb Salam of Lebanon exchanged friendly statements following private talks in Damascus. Salam told newsmen after the talks that a new basis for cooperation between the countries had been reached.

A short time later King Hussein and Nasser exchanged messages. The king addressed Nasser as "dear brother" and made a bid for closer cooperation and solidarity between the two Arab countries. Nasser's reply was reserved, but expressed hope for the future.

Helped by Soviet

In 1955, Nasser had turned to the Communists for a military buildup against Israel, Egypt's sworn enemy, after failing to obtain arms from the West. The Communists supplied a vast amount.

The next summer he nationalized the Suez Canal Company which had operated the waterway from the time it was opened in 1869. The British government owned the largest block of stock in the company.

He acted after the West had withdrawn its offer to help finance a $1,300,000,000 project in Egypt, the Aswan High Dam on the Nile River.

Nasser had delayed accepting it for months while reportedly toying with the idea of making a deal with the Soviet Union for financial help. When he did decide at last to accept, the United States and England withdrew their proposals.

The United States acted first. Highly-placed informants said there was a need to put an end to the idea growing in many neutral countries that their best interests lay in playing off the

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GAMAL ABDEL NASSER
(1956)

United States and Russia against each other.

West's Calculated Risk

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and his top policy advisers were understood to have weighed carefully the dangers involved in canceling the offer, and to have decided that in the circumstances it was best to take a calculated risk. England followed suit.

The Soviet Union then gave financial aid for building the project.

The advantages of the Aswan Dam will be great to the ever-increasing population of the Egyptian region of the U.A.R.

The waters held behind the dam, in the world's largest man-made lake, will be used for irrigation to expand the cultivated area by two million acres, or 30 per cent.

Of the dam Nasser once said:

"For thousands of years the great pyramids of Egypt were foremost among the engineering marvels of the world. They insured life after death to the Pharaohs. . . . The gigantic high dam, more magnificent and 17 times greater than the pyramids, will provide a higher standard of living for all Egyptians."

He Launched Project

Nasser pulled the switch that launched his cherished project early in 1960. Before cheering thousands he thanked the Soviet Union for its financial aid. Yet possibly mindful he still might need help from the West before the seven-to-ten-year project was finished, he declared he bore no rancor.

"We remember the country (the Soviet Union) which agreed to help us in this project," he said. "We celebrate the building of the dam without hatred of those who fought us."

After the Soviet arms deal, the West had to come to regard Nasser as the greatest threat to Western interests outside the Iron Curtain. His good relations with Moscow made some wonder if he was a Communist in disguise. But in December 1958, Nasser sharply attacked the Communists for their opposition to Arab unity.

Ironically, Nasser's turn against the Communists grew out of what had been regarded as his victory over the pro-Western regime in Iraq. Within weeks after the revolution there, Iraq's new strong-man, Abdel Karim Kassem, began weeding Nasserists out of his government and appeared to give Communists a free hand.

He Hit Back

From the beginning, Arab Communists had opposed the merger of Syria and Egypt; now from their new base in Baghdad they opened up with an all-out propaganda campaign against Nasser.

Following his old policy of "returning blow for blow, slap for slap," Nasser hit back at the Communists as he once hit the West. He had a public row with Khrushchev, during which the Soviet leader publicly dubbed Nasser a "hot-headed young man." In a speech Nasser declared that the Soviet Union had not helped Egypt in the Suez crises.

Communists by the hundreds were arrested in Syria and Egypt. Relations between the U.A.R. and Red China once almost reached the breaking point.

All this did not produce a break with Moscow, but it tended to indicate that Nasser's neutrality was sincere. Nasser shifted educational missions from the Soviet bloc to America and benefited from heavy American help amounting to more than 130 million dollars in 1958. The World Bank agreed to finance enlarging of the Suez Canal.

From the time of the 1952 revolution, Nasser fought communism in his own country in a quiet way. The fight became open and public after the Iraqi revolution when Communists made a drive for power in the Arab world. In a 1959 interview, Nasser said:

"I believe the Communists have failed in the Arab world and now are isolated from the Arab people, who regard Communists as agents working against Arab nationalism."

Nasser Visited U.S.

Nasser had never visited a western country until the fall of 1960, when he came to the United States for a meeting of the United Nations General Assembly. While at the U.N., he was one of the most active world leaders in a neutralist move to ease East-West tensions. He said upon leaving that his 10-day visit had left him with a "good impression."

That was, he explained, "that the desire for peace is backed by the full powers of all peoples."

He expressed his "deep thanks" for invitations he had received from various American cities, universities and other groups to make appearances and said he regretted his U.N. duties had prevented him from doing so.

Until Nasser seized the canal, he had been like the biblical prophet who "was not without honor, save in his own country." His conflicts with Israel had won him widespread popularity in all Arab countries except his own, where the public was indifferent or even downright hostile.

Taking over the waterway proved the formula for success at home.

Hailed as Hero

He announced the nationalization of the canal company in a speech at Alexandria. On his return to Cairo he heard the spontaneous applause of his people for the first time. It took more than two hours to drive the few blocks from the railway station to the president's official quarters, so dense was the throng of cheering admirers.

Across the Arab heartland, the name of Nasser was magic. To Near East Arabs, he was like the legendary warrior who swept from distant mountains in daring forays on a hated enemy. He believed in the idea of rooting imperialism, as he called it, out of the Arab world.

Nasser's rise to power had its start in the Palestine war of 1948. In that conflict he was wounded twice and was one of the Egyptian heroes of an engagement in the Negeb desert where his completely surrounded unit refused to admit defeat. The Egyptians eventually broke through the ring after desperate fighting.

During the long days and nights there, Nasser became disgusted with the faulty ammunition and the lack of support from the corrupt Egyptian regime back home. He told his comrades:

"Back home, not here at the front, is our real battle field."

A Born Conspirator

That led to the formation of the "Free Officers Committee," and several years of scheming, plotting, conspiring that resulted in the overthrow of King Farouk in July of 1952.

Described by those who knew him well as a born conspirator, Nasser had a real genius for behind-the-scenes activity. In building up support for his movement, he spoke of a non-existent leader who couldn't be named because "he was a general close to the palace."

After Farouk's overthrow, Nasser continued in the background, setting up Gen. Mohamed Neguib as front man for his revolution. Even after he supplanted Naguib in the premiership, Nasser was still reluctant to rule personally. He stuck to an Egyptian-style collective leadership, composed of a nine-man Revolution Command Council.

That was a temporary expedient, however, until Nasser could devise machinery for a return to civilian government. That was achieved in a June 1956 election that chose him president and ratified a constitution. He had no opposition for the presidency. With the return of constitutional government, he became ruler of Egypt in name as well as in fact.

Negotiated British Evacuation

While Naguib was the nominal leader, Nasser, as vice-premier, did the important administration work, including the negotiating for evacuation of British troops from the Suez Canal zone. A treaty providing for the evacuation of 83,000 Britons garrisoned there was signed in the fall of 1954. Nasser said that fulfilled his "life's dream."

Naguib traveled around the country making speeches and spreading good will. That brought him considerable popularity and he began acting less and less like an obedient tool. Nasser then supplanted him.

The unhorsing of Naguib in February of 1954 resulted in a surprising outburst of popular resentment that frankly shocked Nasser and his backers. Naguib had become the idol of Nile Valley masses. Reluctantly the Nasser faction restored him to the premiership, presidency and his other offices, including that of head of the Revolution Council. However, they soon ousted him again.

Among the varied explanations for the popular opposition to the original ouster, one stood out above all the others—the

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revolutionary leaders had lost touch with the people.

They Rectified That

They set about immediately to rectify that mistake and did so well that within a few weeks Nasser felt strong enough to act again. He issued an ultimatum demanding that Naguib be content as a figurehead ruler or face military action. Naguib gave in.

Nasser took over the post of premier and military governor. After assuming this dictatorial power, he distributed 261,000 acres of land to peasants and planned to increase that to 566,000 acres. The land had been confiscated from wealthy owners.

"No man now can control more than 300 acres," Nasser said in an interview in 1955.

Defeat of the Arab world at the hands of Israel in 1948 smarted long afterwards. As the largest nation, Egypt wanted to be considered the leading one. Defeat of its army had greatly damaged the country's prestige. Nasser set to work to build it up again.

The enmity between Egypt and Israel grew in intensity and there were numerous border clashes in the mid-1950s. Nasser told a mass meeting that the creation of Israel was "the biggest crime in history." He said it was created "with the aim of erasing Arab nationalism" and warned that Egyptians "to preserve peace must be ready to fight."

Tighten Arab Ties

In the spring of 1956 Egypt, Saudi Arabia and the little desert kingdom of Yemen signed a military pact aimed at solidifying the Arab world.

Some observers interpreted Nasser's sudden plunge into the Saudi-Yemen agreement as a sign he intended to join forces in a drive to push the British completely out of the Arab world.

Getting rid of "Western imperialism" had been a prime desire of Arab patriots since the rise of the modern Arab nationalism in the 20th century. Arabs had a tendency to blame all their woes on Western control of their governments.

The handsome, mustached Nasser was born January 15, 1918, in Alexandria, where his father, a postal worker, had been transferred from Beni Mer, a village in upper Egypt.

But Beni Mer was considered his home town. It was his ancestral village, his family's center and the place he spent most of his pre-school years and his vacations while a student. He came to know intimately his country's underfed peasants.

He saw them toil, suffer and die, many from undernourishment and disease. In his eyes, the corrupt government and continued British occupation of his country were mainly responsible for Egypt's misery.

He was 17 when he joined other young Egyptians in fighting the British and was arrested for "subversive activities." Released from internment in 1935, he continued his revolutionary activities. Once he suffered a head wound when police fired on a group of anti-British demonstrators and had a scar as a lifelong reminder.

Made Army His Career

That incident delayed his admittance to military college, but he eventually was allowed to enter.

Upon receiving his commission as a second lieutenant in 1940, he went to the Sudan. There he took a quick dislike to his superior officers, who he said, "expect praise day and night." Subsequently he was sent to the army's Staff College for further training and emerged with the rank of major just as the Palestine war broke out.

Nasser has been described as the most typical personality of his country's "new era" citizens. Tall—a little over 6 feet and weighing around 200 pounds—and outspoken, he gave an impression of tremendous energy and purpose.

An attempt was made on his life during a speech at Alexandria in the fall of 1954. Eight pistol shots were fired, but he escaped injury.

The shots brought a hush from the thousands listening to him, but this was broken after a few seconds by Nasser. He shouted into the microphone in a voice rasping with emotion: "Let them kill me! I have already established freedom, dignity and pride in Egypt."

Six Hanged as Plotters

Six weeks later six members of the fanatical Moslem Brotherhood were hanged following their conviction of plotting to assassinate Nasser and to overthrow his military regime by killing off scores of army officers.

Even after he became a powerful figure in Egypt, Nasser continued to live in the same modest house he occupied in Cairo before the revolution with his wife and five children. His father still held a minor job in the postal administration. Although not a fanatical Moslem, Nasser followed conservative custom in keeping his wife out of the public eye.

He retained the army rank of lieutenant colonel that he had when he ousted Farouk. As head of the government he rarely appeared in uniform, preferring western style civilian business suits.

Nasser drove himself hard, working long hours through Cairo's daytime heat and far into the night.

"He listens to everyone who has advice to offer," a colleague once said, "but then he makes up his own mind. Gamal always does his own thinking."

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Nasser

An AP News Analysis

By WILLIAM L. RYAN

AP Special Correspondent

MAY 24 1957

"For some reason," wrote Gamal Abdel Nasser long ago, "it seems that within the Arab circle there is a role, wandering aimlessly..."

In those words probably lay the philosophy which has motivated him ever since and which, time after time, seemed to drive him to the brink of international disaster.

The Egyptian president has tried to fill that dimly defined role involving an almost mystic feeling of "Arabism" and a dream of seeing Arabs united over a vast area from the Persian Gulf to the western reaches of North Africa.

As Nasser saw it in his pamphlet, "Egypt's Liberation," he and Egypt were at the center of two vast geographic circles-the Arab world and, around it, the African continent-which would play a major role in shaping mankind's future.

Stepping into his role as leader of this concept Nasser was constantly baffled by the chronic disunity of "Arab unity." Religion and nationalism tended to tie Arabs together, but their own dissensions, disputes and ancient jealousies continued to tear them apart.

Nasser, constantly damning the 19th Century and the ghosts of "colonialism and imperialism," blamed the West for the Arab world's backwardness, divisions and confusions. He never got over the traumatic experience of the Palestine war and the bitterness of Egypt's defeat. He blamed Israel's creation on the West, and vowed to rally "revolutionary forces against imperialism."

No one figure in modern times so stirred Arab souls. His personality evoked memories of ancient Arab glories.

Nasser, more than 6 feet tall, robust man of 200 pounds, was a 30-year-old major when the Palestine war with Israel began in 1948. In World War II fighting at Faluga in Palestine he had distinguished himself and earned the nickname "Tiger of Faluga." In the 1948 war he was one of the rare heroes on the Arab saide in Negev Desert fighting.

But he was utterly disgusted with the corrupt regime of King Farouk and, brooding, swore enmity. "Back home, not here at the front, is our real battlefield," he told fellow officers he organized into a committee.

Nasser

Their plots bore fruit in July, 1952. Farouk's rule was brought down in revolution. An obscure general was made premier, but Nasser was the real power and by 1954 the gentle and easygoing Mohamed Naguib was pushed out. Nasser became ruler of Egypt.

A year later another humiliating blow descended. Israel, angered by guerrilla attacks on Jewish settlements from across the border, staged a massive retaliation at the Gaza Strip and punished the Egyptians.

Nasser, enraged, turned to the Communist bloc for arms, certain that the West's eagerness to "preserve the arms balance" in the Arab East would continue to deny him the military strength he sought.

The Soviet Union, under Nikita S. Khrushchev, and Communist-bloc nations made a deal: arms for Egyptian cotton.

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Nasser

The following year Nasser once again felt the sting of humiliation. One of his dreams had been a high dam across the Nile at Aswan which would reclaim millions of acres of land for impoverished and hungry Egypt. He sought Western help. The World Bank rejected his plan and, again angry, he turned to Russia.

Then he punished the West and made it stick. He nationalized the Suez Canal, touching off the most dangerous Middle East crisis of that decade.

France, Britain and Israel joined in a 1956 attack on Egypt. Nasser's troops were routed in the Sinai Desert, but the combined pressure of Washington and Moscow forced the attackers to retire. Nasser never forgave the ''imperialists.''

But while he sought Communist arms and support, he also fought homegrown communism. His attitude provoked an acrimonious row with Khrushchev, who called him a ''hot-headed young man.'' Nasser retorted that the Soviet Union had been no help to him in the Suez crisis. He went on arresting Communists by the hundreds, straining his relations with both Moscow and Peking.

Nasser was a man between two worlds, still pursuing the wraiths of Arab unity and Arab dignity. He quarreled frequently with the United States, accusing it of tying strings to its Food for Peace aid.

The succession of Arab East crises, the 1961 defection of Syria from the three-year-old United Arab Republic, the quarrels with Saudi Arabia and Jordan all tended to tarnish his image as the leader of all Arabs.

Nasser turned for a while toward Egypt's internal problems, working long hours every day, listening to advisers but making decisions alone. He continued to live modestly with his wife and five children in the Cairo home they had occupied since he married in 1944.

Perhaps, some thought, Nasser in 1967 was seeking to refurbish his image as he edged closer and closer to new and dangerous crisis-impelled as ever by his pursuit of the aimlessly wandering role.

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SKETCH 4245

Issued September 1, 1965

GAMAL ABDEL NASSER

President of the United Arab Republic

Born January 15, 1918

[Editors: The following substitutes for Sketch 4084 issued July 1, 1961.]

(By The Associated Press)

Gamal Abdel Nasser opened a new chapter in the 1,300-year history of the Moslem Arab world when he overthrew Egypt's playboy King Farouk in 1952.

Using Arab nationalism as the springboard to power, he established himself as the Arab world's first spokesman and leader since the Turks conquered Egypt more than 400 years ago.

He didn't succeed in his main ambition, to unite the Arab world behind him, but he provided a rallying point for its centuries-old cry for unity.

Nasser filled a leadership vacuum in Egypt, the most populous and potentially the most powerful country in the Arab camp, that won him the fear and respect of the Arabs and the rest of the world.

He opened the Arab world to communism, a move that aroused trepidation among his fellow Arabs and the west.

And he transformed Egypt from an object of world ridicule to a force with which the world's major powers had to reckon.

Nasser was accused of devoting more energy to Egypt's international position than to its domestic problems.

He could claim some successes in the foreign field. The Arab world was generally under western influence before his rise. He managed to split some Arab states from this pro-western camp.

Nasser's domestic economic and political achievements were mixed at best.

Egypt was in political chaos before he took over. The government and political parties in power were riddled with corruption. Land was held by a handful. And the vast majority of the peasantry lived on the same level as the animals with which they slept in their village mud huts.

Regimented the People

Nasser regimented the government and the people. He banned all political parties except his own Arab Socialist Union. Corruption remained rampant but it was not practiced as flagrantly as before. And in areas where it was exposed, Nasser cracked down on it.

The bulk of the peasantry continued to live close to the mud-hut level of their ancestors. Industrialization raised living standards in the cities but it also increased the demands of urban residents.

Nasser won a big gamble when he nationalized the Suez Canal Company in 1952. The action triggered the British-French-Israeli invasion of Egypt, which backfired when the invaders withdrew at U. N. insistence, and Nasser's military defeat turned into a political triumph.

In 1958 Nasser joined Egypt with Syria in the United Arab Republic with himself as president but this victory was short-lived and the union broke up in 1961.

In 1962 Nasser sent Egyptian troops to Yemen to support an anti-monarchy revolution. Three years later he was still bogged down in the civil war that resulted.

Arab nationalism did not originate with Nasser but he was its greatest symbol and spokesman in 400 years. He appealed to the down-trodden and the humiliated. He said he wanted to give the people of Egypt dignity.

"We will eat half a loaf if necessary but we will preserve our dignity, honor and independence," he said.

Nasser was determined to root out western influence wherever he found it in the Arab world and Africa, and his example—his deal to obtain arms from Russia and his nationalization of the Suez Canal—stirred the Arab masses. It challenged other Arab nationalists to act. And it sent shivers of apprehension through conservative governments in the Middle East.

Iraq King Killed

On July 14, 1958 a pro-Nasser coup overthrew the pro-Western government in Iraq and resulted in the killing of King Feisal II. The United States sent marines to protect the pro-western government of revolt-torn Lebanon. And Britain rushed paratroopers to Jordan to help young King Hussein face the new threats to his throne.

Nasser said the U.A.R. had nothing to do with the rioting in Lebanon. But the Lebanese government accused him of sparking the rebellion with his virulent propaganda and by aiding the rebels with arms and men from Syria.

The new regime in Iraq declared the country a republic. In the months that followed Abdel Salam Aref, a supporter of union between Iraq and the U.A.R., lost a power struggle to Abdel Kerim Kassem. On March 11, 1959 Nasser publicly attacked Kassem, linking him with the communists.

On Feb. 8, 1963 a military coup overthrew Kassem, who was captured and shot. The coup was staged by an alliance of nationalist army officers and the Baath party, the socialist party of the Arab renaissance.

This was followed a month later by a coup in Syria engineered by a military junta made up of a coalition of army officers, members of the Baath party and other Arab nationalists. Thus ended a period of worsening relations between Syria and Egypt which started with the Syrian breakaway from the U.A.R. in 1961.

Syria and Iraq started negotiations with Nasser for the establishment of a United Arab Republic embracing all three states but once again the Syrians proved a headache for Nasser.

Tension developed between Syrian elements advocating immediate, unqualified union with Egypt and Baathist elements who were opposed to the Egyptian one-party system. Pro-Egyptian elements attempted a coup July 18. The attempt failed, with considerable loss of life.

The government executed many prominent figures in the revolt. Nasser then stated that as long as the Baathists held power in Damascus he was not prepared to implement the Cairo agreement.

On Nov. 18 a coup in Baghdad swept away the Baath government and President Abdel Salem Aref assumed full power. On May 26, 1964 Aref and Nasser signed an agreement establishing a joint presidency council whose aim was the integration of economic and military policies along common lines in anticipation of eventual unity.

Yemen War Starts

The Yemeni civil war started in September, 1962 when Col. Abdullah Sallal overthrew the government of Imam Muhamed Albdar and sent him fleeing into the hills. Sallal had the nominal support of the relatively peaceful townsmen and flatland farmers but they were no match for the mountain tribesmen supporting the Imam who liked nothing better than a good fight.

Sallal requested and immediately obtained military and finan-

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GAMAL ABDEL NASSER

cial aid from Egypt. Civil war erupted.

The republic was promptly recognized by the United States and the Soviet Union and early in 1963 it was admitted to the United Nations. But Saudi Arabia and Jordan helped the Imam with money and men. And Britain, wary of Nasser's aim to drive British influence out of Southern Arabia, withheld recognition of the republic and continued to recognize the royalists.

Nasser poured in tanks, jet aircraft and other modern weapons supplied by Russia but he was unable to defeat the royalist tribesmen in battle, and 40,000 of his men were bogged down in Yemen.

Early in 1964, Nasser convened an Arab summit conference aimed primarily at finding a way out of the impasse. A second Arab summit in September, plus a personal meeting between Nasser and King Feisal of Saudi Arabia failed to clear the deadlock. But Jordan finally recognized the Yemen republic.

Nasser first turned to the Communists for military aid in his buildup against Israel in 1955. He had failed to obtain arms from the west.

Nationalizes Suez Canal

The following summer, Nasser nationalized the Suez Canal company which had operated the waterway from the time it was opened in 1869. He acted after the west had withdrawn its offer to help finance the $1.3 billion Aswan high dam project on the Nile.

Nasser had delayed accepting the western offer for several months while he sounded out the Soviet Union for financial help on the giant project.

On May 5, 1964 Nasser and his honored guest, then Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev, pressed buttons and watched the timeless Nile diverted into a new channel. The first stage of the Aswan High Dam was completed.

The dam, when completed in 1969, will hold back the world's largest man-made lake. Waters of the lake will be used for irrigation to expand Egypt's cultivated lands by two million acres, or 30 per cent. But Egypt's mushrooming population will have grown in proportion by them.

Nasser's dealings with Moscow made many people wonder whether he was a Communist in disguise. But in December, 1958 he lashed out at the Communists for their opposition to Arab unity. He attacked the Communists as he once attacked the west.

He had a public row with Khrushchev, during which the Soviet leader publicly called him a "hot-headed young man." Nasser answered back by saying the Soviet Union had not helped Egypt in the Suez crisis.

Communists were arrested by the hundreds in Syria and Egypt. Relations between the U.A.R. and Red China almost reached the breaking point.

Nasser had fought communism quietly in his own country since the 1952 revolution. In 1964 he released all detained Communists in Egypt but early in 1965 the Egyption Communist party, an underground organization, announced its own dissolution in preparation for membership in Nasser's Arab Socialist Union. Nasser did not immediately accept the applications for membership.

Nasser had never visited a western country except for a 10-day visit to New York in 1960 to attend a meeting of the United Nations General Assembly. While there he worked actively among a neutralist group advocating the easing of east-west tensions.

Nasser's rise to power started in the Palestine war of 1948. He was wounded twice and emerged as one of the Egyption heroes of an engagement in the Negev desert where his completely surrounded unit refused to admit defeat. The Egyptians eventually broke out of the ring.

During the long days and nights there Nasser became disgusted with the faulty arms and the lack of support from the corrupt Egyption regime back home.

"Back home, not here at the front, is our real battlefield," he told his comrades.

Farouk Overthrown

That led to the formation of the "Free Officers Committee," and several years of scheming and conspiracy that resulted in the overthrow of King Farouk in July, 1952.

Described by those who knew him well as a born conspirator, Nasser had a real genius for behind-the-scenes activity. In building up support for his movement he stayed in the background and spoke of a non-existent leader who, he said, could not be named because he was a "general close to the palace."

Nasser remained in the background after Farouk's overthrow, setting up Gen. Mohamed Naguib, a popular military leader, as front man for the revolution. Naguib traveled around the country, making speeches and spreading goodwill. He began acting less and less like an obedient tool.

At this point, in February, 1954, Nasser supplanted Naguib. But he hadn't realized how popular Naguib had become. A surprising outburst of popular resentment forced Nasser to reinstate Naguib, but only temporarily. He finally ousted Naguib for good a few months later.

Nasser took over the post of premier and military governor. This was a temporary expedient until Nasser could devise the machinery for a return to civilian government. This he achieved in a June, 1956 election that made him president—with no opposition candidate running—and ratified a constitution. With the return of constitutional government, Nasser became ruler of Egypt in name as well as in fact.

He distributed 261,000 acres of land to the peasants and planned to increase that to 566,000. The land was confiscated from wealthy owners and ownership of land was restricted to 300 acres.

The handsome, moustached Nasser was born Jan. 15, 1918 in Alexandria where his father, a postal worker, had been transferred from Beni Mer, a village in Upper Egypt. But Beni Mer was considered his hometown. It was his ancestral village, his family's center and the place he spent most of his pre-school years and his vacations while a student.

Knew the Peasants

Nasser knew intimately his country's underfed peasants. He saw them work, suffer and die, many from undernourishment and disease. In his eyes, the corrupt government and continued British occupation of his country were mainly responsible for Egypt's misery.

He was 17 when he joined other Egyptians in fighting the British and was arrested for "subversive activities." Released from internment in 1935, he continued his revolutionary activities.

He suffered a head wound when police fired on a group of anti-British demonstrators and carried the scar proudly as a lifelong reminder.

The incident delayed his admission to military college but he was eventually allowed to enter.

Upon receiving his commission as a second lieutenant in 1940, he went to the Sudan. Subsequently he was sent to the army's staff college for further training and emerged with the rank of major just as the Palestine war broke out.

Nasser was tall—a little over six feet and weighing around 200 pounds—and outspoken. He gave an impression of tremendous energy and purpose.

An attempt was made on his life during a speech at Alexandria in the fall of 1954. Eight pistol shot were fired but he escaped injury.

The shots brought a hush from the thousands listening to him, but this was broken after a few seconds by Nasser. He shouted into the microphone in a voice rasping with emotion:

"Let them kill me. I have already established freedom, dignity and pride in Egypt."

Six weeks later six members of the fanatical Moslem Brotherhood were hanged following their conviction on charges of plotting to assassinate Nasser and to overthrow his regime by killing off scores of army officers.

Even after he became a powerful figure in Egypt, Nasser continued to live in the same modest house he occupied in Cairo before the revolution with his wife and five children. He rarely appeared in uniform, preferring western style civilian business suits and colorful ties.

Nasser drove himself hard, working long hours through Cairo's daytime heat and far into the night.

"He listens to everyone who has advice to offer," a colleague once said. "But then he makes up his own mind. Gamel always does his own thinking."

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Nasser, Gamal Abdel 1967 May-1971 Mar. September 30, 1956-March 4, 1971. TS Washington, D.C. Bureau Records, 1938-2009: Series II. Obituary Files AP16; Box 52, Folder 802. Associated Press Corporate Archives. Associated Press Collections Online, https://link.gale.com/apps/doc/ENZWDO410589545/APOA?u=loc_main&sid=APOA&xid=b4dd684f. Accessed 27 June 2020.